The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. XI NO. 24 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JU NE 15, 1952 | Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies | IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

POWER IS A PUZZLE

THE wanderlust in Tyrone Power has been a problem for Hollywood and a headache to his wife Linda Christian. But his location does not matter much for his fans who inundate him with letters, whether he makes a picture in Hollywood or in Malaya, Alaska or Timbuktu.

Tyrone Power To Visit India

SEE PAGE 4

Labour, His First Love

BY "P"

AMONGST the four Southerners adorning the country's new Central Cabinet, Mr. V. V. Giri (57) can be safely called the Father of our Labour Movement. Indeed, he will have a prominent place in the history of Trade Union Movement, when it comes to be written, sometime.

Mr. Giri is the one supreme leader who has organized the railway labour on trade union lines in this country, and he achieved this miracle during the last three decades. Like N. M. Joshi who was responsible for the organization of industrial labour in the country, Mr. Giri fostered railway workers' unions which he built up from small beginnings to their present day peak of perfection. A life devoted to the cause of the labour, Mr. Giri has succeeded to a great extent, even much beyond his expectations, as he once confessed to a friend. The secret of his success as a Labour leader and public servant in India can be traced to three good points. First of all, he has a spotless character in private and public life having the reputation of a puritan. Secondly, he refuses to be a pessimist about any mission in hand. Thirdly, he has that rare gift to infuse confidence amongst people by virtue of his sincerity for any cause he undertakes.

●

Son of a prominent Berhampur lawyer, my esteemed friend the late V. V. Jogaiah Pantulu, Giri had his early education in England and Ireland for five years.

He was called to the Bar in Dublin, but it was not law alone that he studied in Ireland. During the World War I, he was there and he closely followed the trend of the Sinn Fein Movement.

The Irish Trade Union movements also impressed him a good deal, with the result that when he returned to India and commenced his practice at the Bar in Berhampur, following in the footsteps of his eminent father, Giri's interests were drawn towards the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Workers' Union. He commenced his initial public life in association with this railway union, becoming its President in due course. This union is said to be a very progressive one among others in India. Soon he found himself Joint Secretary of the All India Railwaymen's Union and later its distinguished President. Recognition now came to him as an exemplary leader of men in this country, and for that reason, he was chosen by the Government of India from time to time to represent Indian Labour at the various international conferences held in Europe. Mr. Giri was also India's Labour representative at that historic session of the Round Table Conference in 1931 which was attended by Mahatma Gandhi.

●

In the 1936 General Election in Madras, the Congress put Mr. Giri in the most cumbersome constituency in Andhradesh, viz., Bobbili. Here was a very powerful rival for him to face. To oppose the Rajah Sahib of Bobbili, leader of the Justice Party, who was Chief Minister of the Province until the election day, was no easy task for any person. I don't know whether Giri himself was very keen for an election duel with his powerful opponent, but at any rate, the Congress Party felt that unless that particular seat was won for the Congress, its victory was not complete.

In due course, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself had to come down to Bobbili to canvass votes for the Labour leader and there were many election incidents of which we need hardly talk about now. Giri won the election. It was a great triumph for him and the Congress.

The victor over the Rajah of Bobbili had of course a right for a seat in the Ministry, but then, that was not the only consideration for Giri being given the Labour portfolio in the first Congress Ministry in Madras formed in 1937 by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. For the next twenty-two months, Giri was brilliantly in action acquit-

(Continued on page 23, col. 3)

WEEK-END FUN

Two ladies were attending a concert at the Civic Auditorium. Seated in the orchestra section, they looked about them.

"Nice building," said one lady. "What style of architecture is it?"

"I'm not sure," said the other, "but I think it's Reminiscence."

* * *

Angus had lived two months in Canada when he went to see a movie about the Canadian wilds Presently he saw a close-up of a moose.

"I dinna ken what yon beastie is," he remarked to his companion.

His friend explained that it was a moose.

"A moose?" Angus cried. "Aweel, if that is a moose, I dinna want to meet a Canadian rat then!"

* * *

The music teacher was proudly presenting her pupils in a recital. After the extended musical programme, ice cream, cake, and fruit were served. One of the young musicians had brought her little brother along as a guest.

As the youngster was taking his departure, the teacher said, "Well, Jim did yon enjoy the recital?"

"I sure did," Jimmie replied happily—"all but the music."

* *

A team composed of military police was playing a soccer game with a team composed of buck privates. A soldier was outlining the principles of the game.

"'If you can't kick the ball", he said, "kick one of the men on the other team. Now where's the ball?"

"Never mind the ball", shouted a husky young private. "Let's get on with the game."

* *

Japanese dramatists are putting a new edge on the old samurai sword play. The warriors now include women, who inevitably bring the violin to his knees with their swords. The plays are the rage of Tokyo, with housewives attending in droves. For the male customers, a little stripping is thrown in.

* *

When the late President Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, some temperance women asked that ships be christented with soda water instead of champagne.

"Instead of opposing the christening with champagne you should encourage it," replied Roosevelt. "Remember, after one taste of wine a ship takes to water and sticks to it ever after."

* * *

The calling of women jurors for the first time in history at the Taunton, Massachusetts, superior court presented a new kind of case to Judge Joseph E. Warner: What about a powder room?

The bachelor judge pondered, then anounced his verdict. "The women will have their rights even if I have to use the cellar", he said.

* * *

Countering a union request that assignment of air hostesses to choice routes should be determined by seniority, an airline declared that the union was falsie-fying the issue. "It is necessary to assign hostesses to choice runs NOT on the basis of seniority", wrote the airline to the Wage Stabilization Board, "but on the basis of the best chest development."

* * *

Two old coon hunters were swapping tall stories about their dogs. "Why," said one of them, "I had a yaller hound once and every time just before I went hunting I'd whittle out a board in the shape of a coon-hide stretcher, just to show him the size of the one I wanted, then I'd set it outside where he could see it. Well, sir, one day my wife set the ironing board out side and that criter ain't come back yet!"

The woman entered the city bus and fumbled for quite a while in her handbag. Finally, she shook her head wearily and offered the driver a ten-dollar bill. "I'm sorry," she said, "I don't have a dime."

For a moment the driver did not accept the money. Then he reached for it slowly. "You don't have a dime?" he asked. He uttered a short and bitter laugh. "That's all right," he said, "you're going to have 99 of them in a minute, lady."

* *

A big oil man was in an expansive mood. As he sauntered down the street he spied three ragged youngsters. Shepherding them into a clothing store, he ordered new suits all around.

The clerk soon had them dressed like juvenile beau brummels of Park Avenue, but the youngest began to bawl. The benefactor who knew nothing about children, was quite upset.

"What's the matter?" he asked. There was no response but a sob from the crying child. Turning desperate to the oldest youngster, the oil man asked "What's his name?"

"Alice," was the response.

'ALADDIN'

Justus in 'The Minneapolis Star'

Two truck drivers locked bumpers at a busy intersection, and both got off their trucks.

'Yuh big, lousy ape!" yelled one angrily. "Are dem dopy eyes too bleary t'see where you're goin', or is dose clodhoppers too big t'git 'em on de brakes?"

"Aw, shucks, Ned," replied the other, smiling sweetly, "you re cute, too."

* *

Jailed for drunkenness and disturbing the peace about every time he visited the mountain hamlet, old Jug Gerard was again a resident of the local hoosegow.

This morning, as the town constable brought him a bountiful breakfast, Jug looked gratefully at the food. "You're so good to me," he said, "I'm a mind to give you my best houn pup."

The constable beamed. Then Jug added: "Specially if you was to get right patritoic and give the local scrap drive them iron bars off'n my cell window.

* *

The late well-known theatrical producer Sam Harris was capable of harbouring a fierce grudge—up to a certain very definite point.

One day, after an actor had done him an exceedingly cruel turn, Sam sat in his office complaining about the deed to an author friend, who had also been badly treated by the player.

"We'll never give that dog another job as long as he lives," the producer vowed. "He can starve, his wife can starve, his children can starve! He'll never enter my door again!"

"You're right, Sam," the author agreed.

"No sir," Harris shouted, "I'm through with him forever!" he pounded his desk, and loudly reiterated: "Forever! Forever!"

"Forever!" the author agreed.

"Unless," Sam amended, "We need him

* *

The old skinflint in town had won a new car in the big raffle. But, instead of being happy, he appeared as glum as ever.

"What's the matter?' someone asked him, "Aren't you glad you won?'

"Sure I am," he answered brusquely, "but I'll never forgive myself for buying two tickets!"

LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN

By R. E. Gustine

FROM May 12 until June 29 the sun goes on duty 24 hours a day at North Cape the northern tip of Europe. The phenomenon, known as the Midnight Sun, affects the lives of nearly everybody living in these parts.

There is nothing mysterious about the Midnight Sun. Owing to the inclination of the rotational axis of the earth from the normal to the orbit, the sun is constantly visible during the summer within the Arctic Circle for a period of forty-eight hours to six months according to distance from the pole. It shines through the night even at Bodo, just within the Arctic Circle. At Tromso, it remains above the horizon after May 18, and at Svolvaer, chief city of the Lofoten Islands, it shines continuously from May 25 until late July.

It is not only the cities within the Arctic Circle that benefit from the Midnight Sun: its rays light up nearly every corner of Scandinavia, even as far south as Oslo, for the greater part of the night. Visitors to Bergen are surprised to find that they can read newspapers by daylight at midnight.

They are also inclined to blame the Midnight Sun for Scandinavia's curious idea of time. "Midday?"—the time for lunch—does not come until 2 p.m., although anywhere else in the world midday is at twelve noon. "Aftens," which most people think has something to do with the afternoon, refers to the evening meal served around 8.30 p.m

Wheat Grows Fast

The most unusual aspect of the Midnight Sun lies in its effect on vegetation. Summer comes swiftly over the Scandinavian countryside and crops are being harvested only a few weeks after the snows have melted. Short though the season is, farmers manage to get in two crops of hay. To cure it properly they hang it armful by armful on special fences which stretch across the meadows and give the countryside a strange, irregular appearance.

Stimulated by the constant sunshine, grass grows even on mountain plots high above the Geiranger—fjord and farmers have almost miraculously managed to build homes there. So steep are the slopes of these sky farms that children must be kept tethered to keep them from falling into the fjord, and mowers must be fastened with ropes while they are at work.

Wheat grows twice as fast here as it does in the tropics, the reason being that tropical sunshine lasts only 12 hours a day, while the Arctic sunshine lasts for 24 hours. Temperature is not always the most important factor in plant growth. The Land of the Midnight Sun is also an area of immense economic importance. It may yet become a great meat-producing region.

Although, in the Arctic Circle itself, the quality of edible vegetation per square mile is not so great as that of English meadowland, it is equivalent in fodder-value to the cattle sections of Texas which are used for livestock because they are too dry for cereals.

Less Known Of Wellknown

BY R. K. DALAL

HERE are a few anecdotes which you will like to recollect on suitable occasions at a breakfast table, in an after dinner speech, grand-pa stories at the fire-side to entertain your friends and family. They will lend zest to your argument or speech, enliven interest in your soporific audience, or help to refresh the jaded nerves of your hearers when between a yawn and a yell, they do not find anything better to do.

If you desire to be a good speaker, you must acquire the qualities of a good speaker. And what better qualities can a speaker possess than be able to tell short, racy, apposite anecdotes, judiciously interwoven in a speech, to prevent the flagging of interest amongst his audience? To be able to introduce a telling anecdote on suitable occasion is an art, which does not come of burning merely midnight oil, but of proper development of mind, wide reading, and judicious selection.

* * *

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

One day in his pre-celebrity days, Mr. Shaw was giving a lecture in a midland town. He issued this discription of himself, which is peculiarly Shavian in style.

"I am a bachelor by heart, but a married man by ring and book; an atheist, a teetotaler, a fanatic, a humorist, a writer, a player, a Social Democrat, and a FLUENT LIAR." "Now," he said with a chuckle, "when all the young ladies read that they will be madly curious to see and hear this strange bird which is myself."

(And by God, they were!)

* * *

Once G. B. S. was at a second-hand book-shop. While looking over the pile of old, second-hand books, he happened to pick up a volume of one of his plays with "With Compliments, G.B.S." inserted within. He bought a copy and despatched it to the original recipient "With Renewed Compliments."

(Just a Shavian compliment).

* * *

Years ago, George Bernard Shaw was at a party where many of the guests were dancing, including a particularly awkward couple. The gyrations of the latter were watched with awe by many present, and one of the onlookers called Shaw's attention to the pair.

"Did you ever see, Mr. Shaw, such horrible dancing?"

"Oh, that!" scoffed Shaw. "That's not dancing. That's the New Ethical Movement."

* * *

G. B. S. once had to attend a Carnival. He had to dance with a somewhat bulky lady, who purred admiringly: "How nice of you, a famous man, to dance with an insignificant woman like me!"

G. B. S.'s answer was short, as usual: "It's a Charity Ball, Madam."

* * *

VICTOR MOORE

Early in his theatrical career, Victor Moore was assigned the role of a villain who had to shoot the hero's father. At the crucial moment, after the proper dramatic build-up, he impetuously pulled out the revolver, took aim, and pulled the trigger. Not a sound—except the titters from the audience. The poor victim didn't know whether to collapse or not, and stood there indecisively tittering back and forth. Then the villainous Victor took a knife and rushed up to his foe and stabbed him, just at the same moment that someone in the wings, his cues a trifle mixed, helpfully fired a gun.

"And that," says Moore, "settled my career. I became a comedian."

* * *

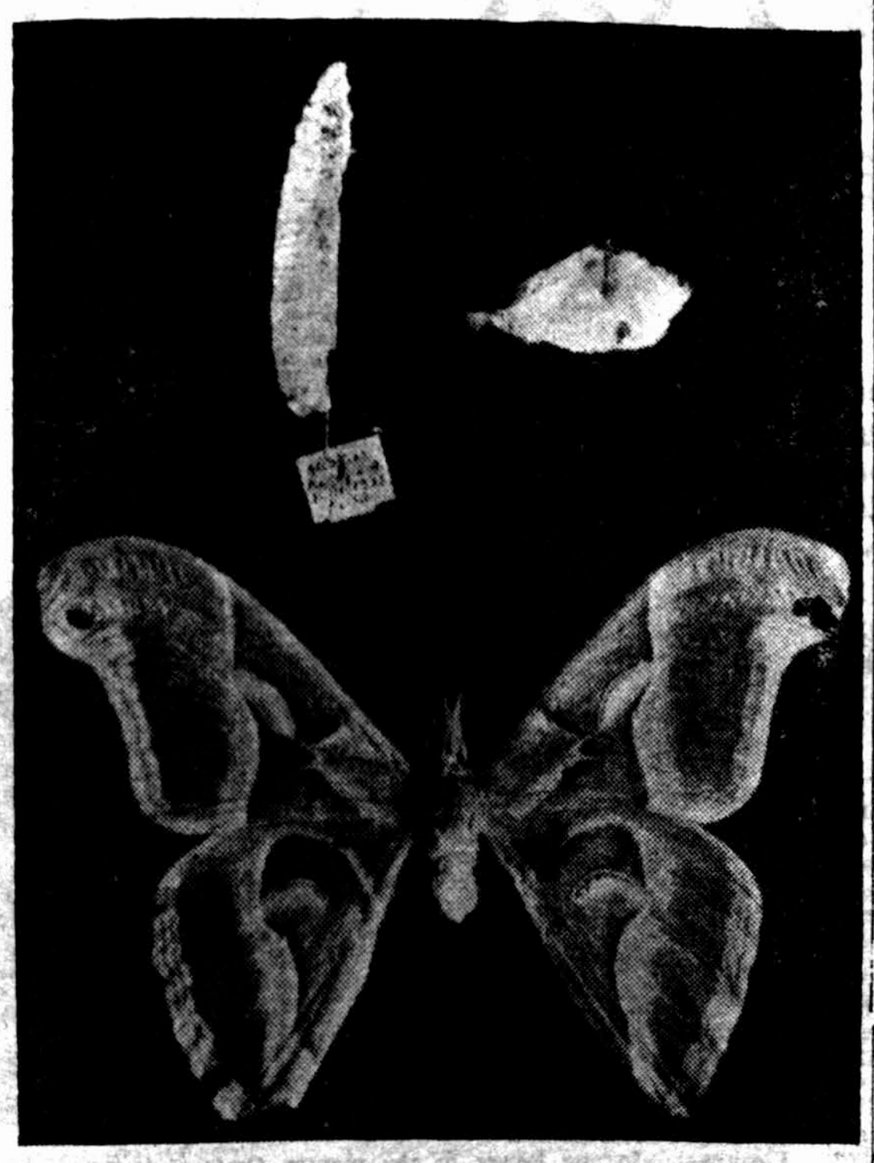
WINSTON CHURCHILL

Until recently Mr. Winston Churchill had a son-in-law with whom he was not on good terms. This individual, an actor by profession, was acutely aware of the situation, and never ceased trying to correct it. His efforts got him nowhere. At one large formal dinner, he suddenly remarked, apropos of nothing, "Sir, who do you think will go down in history as the greatest statesman of his age?" "Mussolini," said Mr. Churchill, without hesitation. Everybody was startled, of course, and the son-in-

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

ONE BENEFACTOR



Here is one of the great benefactors of mankind—the Eri silk moth which thrives on castor leaves. Castor plantations are run specially to breed this moth and so help the silk industry. Shown in the photograph are the cocoon andt he silk that has been taken out of it.

BUTTERFLIES ARE DEADLY TO CROPS

PERHAPS when you saw multi-coloured butterflies skip from flower to flower in a garden or a field, the chances are ten to one that you would never think they are harmful creatures.

But unfortunately, some of them are. Especially, in their caterpillar stage they might be as much a menace to vegetation and plant life as plague is to mankind.

Lepidoptera — that is the scientific baptismal label for all species of moths and butterflies. In India, something about 1,200 to 1,500 butterflies have been listed, their behaviour charted and life-history recorded.

In what is called the National Pusa Collection of Insects — considered the best in Asia — there are about 780 specimens of butterflies and 3,800 specimens of moths. Experts of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, who look after this collection, are still working on the identification of about 2,000 species of moths.

Insect species found the world over number about two million, and of these 750,000 have been scientifically listed. The Pusa collection contains 100,000 specimens covering nearly 15,000 species.

Brazil Tops

Today, Brazil has got more butterflies than any other country. Lepidoptera is absent around the Poles, but some 46 species have been found even within the freezing Arctic Circle. There is no resident butterfly in Iceland, though visiting species have been observed!

The private life of Lepidoptera makes an interesting study. Their main food, generally, is the nectar which they suck from flowers. But as with humans, tastes vary in the world of butterflies. The Red Admiral, for instance, is fond of decaying fruit, while the Purple Emperor has a predeliction for carrion. Some moths prefer jasmine, while others thistle.

The vast majority of moths are nocturnal, though there are a few species which fly both day and night. The butterflies usually take off only during the day.

Some of the Lepidoptera show an unusual capacity for long migratory flights, either singly or in swarms. The Monarch butterfly of North America is one such. Sixty-nine of a total of 230 species of butterflies found in Ceylon, according to one estimate, are migratory.

The Painted Lady flies northward during spring from North Africa and South Europe. The flights proceed as far as Central and Northern Europe and even Iceland.

Butterflies have been seen 1,000 miles out at sea from the nearest known landmark.

Havoc They Cause

Seldom is it realised that many of the beautiful specimens of Lepidoptera cause havoc and loss to mankind.

Some moths are destructive in the home, their larvae feeding on woollens, carpets and dry skins. There are grain moths which attack wheat, maize, paddy and other corn. There is another which destroys cotton plants.

Lac cultivation suffers badly from one species of Lepidoptera. The Diamond Black Moth is destructive to vegetables. A common pest of almonds, groceries and stored grain is the Indian Meal moth.

Species of Lepidoptera that are useful to man are very few in number. Amongst these are the different kinds of silk months. The caterpillar of the Eri silk moth feeds on castor leaves, so there are castor plantations which help breed this particular species for the production of silk from their cocoons.

Investigations into the behaviour patterns of moths and butterflies help build very useful data. Entomologists take the subject off the realms of abstract science, by making available to the tiller of the soil the residual inferences of their research. These come in the form of practical control measures designed to offset the havoc caused to cultivation — all based on a study of the life and habits of the pests concerned.

The Insect Surveys conducted by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, is one such attempt to tag factual data regarding pests coming under the insect category, whether winged or otherwise.

OUR DELHI LETTER — *From Our Correspondent*

Red M. P.'s Out To Oust Premier Nehru

CONGRESSMEN MUST MOBILISE FACTS IN SPEECHES

COUNSELLORS FOR PART B STATES

"A spectre is haunting Europe, the Spectre of communism. All the Powers of old Europe have entered into a holy alliance to exercise this spectre: Pope and Czar, Metternich and Guizot, French Radicals and German Police". This is the famous "Communist Manifesto" published in January 1846.

One hundred and eight years after, the same spectre has risen in Parliament. Congress and Mahasabha, Jan Sangh and Rama Rajya Parishad, Socialists and K.M.P., Independents and Indian Princes, have joined together to exercise the spectre. They are 22 Communists in the House of People. They do not lose temper when they are abused. They keep smiling when they are assailed. And yet they hit out when they get a chance. They have a method in their madness. They want to destroy politically India's Prime Minister.

Let me explain.

In the Provisional Parliament, Congressmen attacked Congress and exposed the so-called scandals. There was disunity amongst Congressmen. And yet, the Prime Minister as the Congress President, single-handed was able to win the elections for them. The Congress got 49 per cent of votes against two and a half per cent of the Communists for the House of the People in the last General Election. Their debacle as also of other parties was due to the Prime Minister. They are, therefore, out to destroy the Prime Minister politically in order to make their victory safe in the next elections.

What does the Congress do? It puts up men like S. K. Patil and S. N. Sinha who make theatrical speeches, which create more laughter without any lasting impression. There is one more difference.

Congressmen seldom study facts, the Communists generally do. The result is that even the Press Gallery empties out when a Congressmen commences his speech.

They do more Communist propaganda than the Communists themselves.

Cut Motions Galore

Nearly one thousand cut motions to Demands for Grants have so far been tabled. Many of them are by Congress members who have been banned from moving them. It is a very great waste of public money. It is suggested that the Opposition members should be asked to meet together to select their cut motions and table them, instead of tabling one thousand motions and afterwards selecting a few of them for discussion.

Parliament House is getting refurnished. Cushioned chairs and even sofas have been provided in the visitors' hall and corridors in which fans go at full speed all the time the House is in session. A cold-water machine is installed. The Chambers, including the Central Hall, are completely air-conditioned. The lawns have been resurfed and look beautiful. They have been enclosed by iron fencing to prevent the culture-saturated members from walking on them. And yet, one part of the cool Central Hall is kept ajar to add to the electricity bill. Solid, long and beautiful teakwood tables are left lying in the June sun. They were of seasoned wood, which is being reseasoned.

Visitors' Plight

Tickets to visitors' galleries are issued indiscriminately with the result that as many as 600 had to return home disappointed on Wednesday last.

They had all come to hear their Prime Minister. The Parliamentary staff go about getting signatures of members on the application forms. It is explained that the Parliament Secretariat knows the numbers of seats in the visitors' galleries and should not issue tickets in excess of the seating accommodation. This will avoid disappointment and inconvenience to the visitors running early to the Parliament House and standing in a queue before getting admission. This should lessen the strain on the staff and the Police. In case, the Parliament Secretariat wants to be polite to everyone, it should permit everyone to whom a ticket issued. Secondly the system of Policemen and Chaprasis obtaining signatures should be stopped. The members are required to ask for admission tickets for those only whom they know personally are introduced to them by someone who is known to them and knows the visitors. This precaution was taken to prevent the recurrence of Bhagatsingh-Dutt incident. (Bhagatsingh and Dutt threw bombs from the visitors' gallery, it will be recalled.) Prevention is always better than cure.

Part B States

The Central control over Part B States other than Jammu and Kashmir and Mysore has been fully explained in the States Ministry's Annual Report, which says:—

The machinery and procedure for the exercise of the general control and supervision over the Part B States vesting in the President under Article 371 of the Constitution have been the subject of constant consideration by the Government of India. According to the arrangements which came into effect soon after the promulgation of the Constitution, experienced senior officers, designated as Regional Commissioners and Advisers were deputed by the Government of India to the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, PEPSU and Saurashtra. Besides being representatives of the Government of India, these officers were specifically assoiated with the administration of certain important subjects such as integration, law and order, revenue and finance. Working arrangements had also been laid down regarding the functions of the Regional Commissioners and the matters in respect of which references were to be made to the Government of India. These arrangements required readjustment in the changed conditions obtaining after the General Elections which brought into existence in each State Legislative Assemblies elected on adult franchise and Councils of Ministers responsible to them. At the same time it was clear that the Governments

(Continued On Page 11 Col. 5)

GUIDED MISSILE TEST

A United States Army anti-aircraft guided missile, seen as it soars skywards, during a firing test at the White Sands Testing Grounds in New Mexico recently.

TYRONE POWER FOR INDIA

Shooting Of New Movie 'The Khyber Rifle'

THE old saying that a rolling stone gathers no moss is rarely proven in the acting world, and certainly not in the Tyrone Power household. For travelling has become such an everyday occurrence in Power's career that Hollywood has long since resigned itself to the fact, and indeed, often has encouraged his world jaunts. Now that the Tyrone Powers have a child, however, the question is frequently posed: "Will Tyrone Power settle down?"

By HENRY GRIS

FROM all appearances, the answer would seem to be in the negative. The birth of Romina Francesca Power to Linda Christian and her husband has not appreciably affected their social and business activities. Nor has it slowed down Power's love of travelling. Indeed, not long after the arrival of her daughter, Linda Christian returned to making pictures for the first time since her marriage. When the child was six months old, her father was in Arizona making a picture.

Still a youthful and slender 38, the aristocratic Mr. Power never has made any firm predictions about his settling down and contenting himself with the occasional picture in Hollywood while tackling the task of fatherhood.

Instead, he told a Hollywood reporter the other day that as "soon as our daughter is old enough, she can come along with us, too." Where? "Oh, wherever we might be going."

Flashback—Tyrone Power in the picture that made him famous, "Lloyds of London", in 1936.

Power is never happier than when at the controls of a plane. This one he borrowed from his studio.

Nonetheless, nature sooner or later will slow down even Tyrone Power and help him see the advantages of a home life. At least, that is what Linda Christian is hoping. She's too smart a wife to try and curb her wandering husband's activities, but even she is wearying of the constant merry-go-round entailed in being the wife of Tyrone Power.

Merry Go-Round

Since 1950, Power has appeared in four pictures. In that year, he completed "Rawhide," filmed in the state of Utah, then flew to Manila shortly after to make "American Guerrilla in the Philippines." No sooner had he unpacked his bags in the Powers' home in Bel-Air, it seemed, than he was off again to London to play in "I'll Never Forget You." His next assignment, in the autumn of 1951, was "Diplomatic Courier," which originally was to have been made in Italy and Yugoslavia, but ended up before the cameras in Hollywood.

His wife, who accompanied him almost everywhere he went, gave birth to their child in Hollywood's Cedars of Lebanon hospital, where many film stars' children are born. last September.

In March, 1952, Power shifted to Arizona for his role in "Pony Soldier." This time, Linda Christian didn't go along. After completing "The Happy Time" at Columbia, her first movie since 1947, she was off to Mexico City to visit her mother.

Bel-Air House

For long among the social scions of Hollywood, the Powers located Romina's nursery on the second floor of their two-story Spanish-style home, enabling them to hold periodical parties without disturbing the baby. Their full - time nurse has her room next to the nursery. Before Tyrone left for Arizona, they entertained some 100 guests in the biggest party they've held in many a moon.

Some of the biggest names in filmdom, including the Gary Coopers, and Charles Boyers, the Ronald Colmans, the Darryl Zanucks, Howard Hughes, and the John Hodiaks, were there.

Power's home is very definitely his castle, despite his roaming. He frequently has told reporters he has not the slightest intention of giving up the Bel-Air house, whatever happens. After his overseas junkets, he likes nothing better than a brief "recuperation" period at home, relaxing in the spacious grounds, occasionally taking a dip in the ' ney-shaped swimming pool, and spending many an hour in his projection room, filming over and over his numerous favourite movies, which only include a few of his own. I don't know what I'd do without this place," he once told a writer, gazing across the tailored lawns to the line of trees which surround the house.

(Continued on page 5, col. 3)

'CAPTIV-ATED'

PATTER: By Asude

IF in the gloamin' of an Indian summer, you happen to be roaming round Connaught Place, you may see a stout young boy walking through the barrage of balloons and bolsters which make the Place so fetching in the gloamin' of an Indian summer. Mark the progress of the boy.

It is worth watching. For, the fellow has not one method of perambulation as others do, but two. For a few steps, he would just be strolling along, with the air of not having a care in the world. And then, suddenly, he would start running. He would run quite a furlong, and then fall back again to his stroll.

All round the Place, he would be doing it. Ambling for a few steps, and then sprinting like a hare, falling back to the amble, and starting to run again. Just like that. Nobody knows why he is doing it. But I do. He is doing it because I told him to do it. You see, the chap happens to be a son of mine.

I will tell you why I told him to adopt this method of movement round Connaught Place. But listen to this first.

Years ago, never mind how many years, when I was at College, there was a Professor who lectured on Mill's "Liberty." And one morning, he asked the Class if any of us had experience of his liberty being curtailed. One man sitting at a back bench woke up and spoke. And this is what he said.

"You ask us if our liberty had been curtailed. Our liberty is always curtailed. Last night, I was coming back to my hostel from the Elphinstone Picture Palace. What do you think happened? In the midst of College Square, without any warning to me, I was captivated by a constable."

Captivated by a constable! I ask you! The Class laughed, of course. We were unanimous that he couldn't possibly be *captivated* by a constable. It simply couldn't be done.

I am not so sure today. It appears that you *can* be captivated by a constable. And if you are, may God help you. Read this. It is from the Press Trust of India, and, therefore, Simon Pure. Read it slowly.

"BOMBAY, May 30.—The Presidency Magistrate, Mr. M. J. Govardhandas, yesterday censured the Police for employing women constables for rounding up young men on charges of indecent behaviour. He acquitted four young men of the charge of behaving in an indecent manner with women constables dressed in mufti and said:

"It is most undesirable that women police constables should be employed for the purpose of attracting young persons. This would rather tend to demoralize than to improve the moral standard of young men, who may be wanting to have an outing with willing young girls.

"It seems it is the suspicious movements of these young women that attracted the young persons to make proposals to them. Respectable young men do not go and propose to every girl in the street."

In all the four cases, a woman constable was stationed for duty at the Chowpatty sands —popular seaside rendezvous—and attract the attention of such young men who may "tease" young girls.

Read "Connaught Place" for "Chowpatty sands", and you will be half-way to the explanation for my son's peregrinations. For. this "attracting of young persons" is not new to New Delhi. Only, we have no decoy ducks yet, —captivating constables. I mean.

This boy is walking like that because I advised him that that was the only safe method of walking in Connaught Place—if he did not wish to be hauled up before the Resident Magistrate next morning. *He must not be seen behind a young woman*, He simply must not.

I forced him to accept this directive. I told him that I would not care to be visiting magistrate's court at my time of life, and seeing my son sent to quod for following behinds.

Rather hard on a growing boy, you say. Yes, but what would you? I am sure I am right. And my conviction has got added strength from this latest from Bombay. Those four chappies got away with it by sheer skin of their teeth. How could I be sure that it would be the same with my son?

No. I am not a coward. but only cautious. And I am not the only pebble on the beach. I assure you. There are other men cast about Bharat who have seen the Writing on the Wall and are watching their step as I am doing Take the polling clerk of Jodhpur, for instance This is from the "Own Correspondent" of the leading Congress daily of Delhi.

"Jodhpur, June 2. A sturdy rustic woman, who came to the Mahesh High School women's polling booth in Jodhpur on Sunday, during the State Assembly bye-election, took off her shoes, in observance of the conventional respect due to officers, and kept them in her hand while entering the booth.

"Inside the booth, when the polling clerk tried to apply indelible ink on her hand she objected to it and touched her shoes with a view to leaving the booth without exercising her franchise. But the clerk, *misunderstanding her intentions in touching the shoes, fled from the booth in panic.*

Atta-boy! sez I. That's the stuff to give 'em—the dear hearts. But what bites me is the question what was the S.P.C.W. doing? Or, have they no S.P.C.W. at Jodhpur? What was a man doing in a "women's polling booth?" And if they did have a man in a women's room. why did they not have a S.P.C.W. standing by to give protection to the W.

What "S.P.C.W." What "W"? .....I see. So, you did not know what S.P.C.W. stands for. did you? Society for Prevention of Cruelty to WORMS that's what S.P.C.W. stands for, you old Rip. you.

Star With Biggest Fan-mail

Tyrone Power in 'A Yank in the R.A.F.' in 1941.

(Continued from page 4, col. 5)

Then, within a week, he was off on a trip to London. . .

Salary Boost

As far as his movie work is concerned, Tyrone Power has no real worries. "Pony Soldier" is his last picture under the old seven-year contract at 20th Century Fox, and long before it was due to expire, studio bosses had agreed with him on a new seven-year contract, calling on him to make two pictures a year, and giving him the right to make films at other studios or independently. For several years now, Power has been getting 5,000 dollars a week at Fox, and the new contract stipulated slight salary boost, which gives him one of the highest paychecks received by any contract player in Hollywood. No matter whether he makes one picture or five in a year, his amazing popularity remains unchanged.

For years, he led everyone else in fan mail at Fox, and the volume of letters still is remarkably steady. No matter whether Power makes a picture in the Philippines, in England, or the South Seas, the fans still love him. The location doesn't matter too much.

Power with one of his two feminine co-stars, Hildegarde Neffe, in 'Diplomatic Courier.'

It has been that way ever since Tyrone Power crashed his way to stardom in 1936 in "Lloyd's of London." Although that was his third picture — he had previously appeared in "Girl's Dormitory" and "Ladies in Love" — it was the film that sealed his fame. Then, in the succeeding years that came before World War Two, there were many more great pictures, including "Cafe Metropole," "Marie Antoinette," "Jesse James," "The Mark of Zorro," "Blood and Sand," and "A Yank in the R.A.F." All were numbered among the most successful movies of that Hollywood era.

Power chats with a wardrobe employee while working in his latest movie, 'Pony Soldier', for the 20th Century-Fox.

Power arrives in Manila for making of 'American Guerilla in the Philippines'.

Musical Family

Tyrone Power was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, a member of a famous family. His father was the noted theatrical actor of the same name. His mother, Patia Power, became a well-known singer on stage and radio. Since still lives, alone, in Hollywood, not far from her son's home. From such parents, obviously, Tyrone Power inherited much of his acknowledged acting abilities — and he would be the first to say so.

During his scholastic years, Tyrone frequently played in dramatics at the parochial schools he attended, and until his graduation at 17 from the Purcell high school in Cincinnati.

When he was 15, too, he worked spasmodically as a drug clerk and later as an usher at the Orpheum theatre in that Ohio city.

When his father died in 1931, the younger Power at the time was with his famous parent about to start a movie at Paramount. "The Miracle Man." His father had the lead role — young Tyrone was to have played only a small part. Instead, the boy left Hollywood and tackled the stage at Santa Barbara, California, where his mother had made her home.

Three years later, Tyrone Power was to be found in New York, working in occasional theatre productions. He eventually landed a part on the "Grand Hotel" radio programme with Don Ameche. Their immediate friendship was broken up for a while when Power returned to the stage, but their paths met again, in 1936, when both were tested at Fox for the role of Jonathan Blake in "Lloyd's of

(Continued on page 23, col. 2)

Tyrone Power with Patricia Neal in a tense scene from 'Diplomatic Courier'

Tyrone Power visits his wife, Linda Christian, on the set of her Columbia picture, 'The Happy Time.'

Last Look Round

THERE was a time when GO-DHAN had great value. Godhan means the wealth of a person in the possession of cows. This was the case with all nomads who were wandering with their herds in search of fresh pastures. The Aryans who came into India centuries back were no exception to this.

Even in the United States of America, the mid-western and southern states still attach great value to their herds. Even on Television they have that most popular thing about cow-pinchers—THEY WENT THAT A WAY. In Australia even today herds—of sheep and cattle—form to a great extent the wealth of the country.

We are, therefore, glad that Dr. John W. Patton of the U.S.A. Special Technical and Economic Mission, who visited the Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI, for short) at Izatnagar recently, paid a tribute to the institute and said that "for well co-ordinated and integrated investigation in all the branches of animal husbandry sciences, IVRI **had no parallel in the world.**" He was glad that for well over 30 years he was acquainted with the high scientific contributions from the institute and had at last got an opportunity to see its working in person.

Sheer Waste

WHILE we are grateful to Dr. Patton for putting IVRI at the top of the list, we cannot ignore the fact that in India there are too many "cattle." Even the 1941 census of cattle showed that there were more than 60 per cent of cattle over the human population in India. The recent 1951 census puts the percentage even higher. The problem of India today is what to do with this abnormal "go-dhan." In fact instead of its being a source of wealth it has turned out to be a source of drain. To feed cattle which are not in any way useful for field, draught, or dairy purposes may be a good philanthropic, "humanitarian"—or rather "bovinitarian" — benevolence or charity. It may assuage the conscience of those whose consciences need assuaging to start "pinjrapols" where such decrepit cattle are kept, fed and looked after, because they must live out their span of natural life.

But discussing it as an economic problem facing the country, is not the maintenance of cattle which have passed the stage of any usefulness in their life-span a sheer national waste?

The Aryans who came down from the Central Asian plateaus with their "go-dhan" or cattle wealth were never sheer vegitarians. Even in some of their religious books, which are considered to be the basic sacred books of the Aryans, it is enjoined that when a guest comes to the house, a heifer should be sacrificed (slaughtered) and the guest should be fed. That did not mean that the Aryans had not any respect for the cow and its progeny. Goseva or the bringing up of kine in the right way has always been one of the manifold activities enjoined on the Aryan. But probably it never meant the maintaining of the decrepit cattle till their natural end.

Somehow during the Buddhistic or Jain period that intervened in the growth of Hinduism—which is the creed of the majority of Indians today—the non-injury or non-violence-to-life theory began to gain ground; and in the sacrifices of the Aryans, animals began to give place to dummies made of flour in the image of the animals they were enjoined to sacrifice. And by and by among the classes which were repositories of the religious lore of the Aryans, the idea of non-slaughter of animals began to take shape.

Big Surplus

TODAY we have come to a stage where, whatever the religious restriction on slaughter of cattle, the whole of India is faced with surplus, useless, decrepit cattle, *which are no GO-DHAN or cattle wealth but a regular drain on the economy of the nation. Whatever the contribution of IVRI of Izatnagar to the science of animal husbandry, until* this surplus worthless cattle stock is liquidated there is no hope for the Indian farmer dairyman or even the draught-animal-owner of becoming the proud possessor of the best breeds he can afford. Let us have respect for the cow, let us have 'go-shalas' and let us have even 'pinjrapols' for ailing cattle. But let not our sense of respect for "mother cow"—'go-seva'—degenerate any further into providing for and prolonging the life-span of useless cattle. How to reduce the number of useless cattle population has to be solved by the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research or its branches or departments concerned therewith.

In Bihar Assembly

OUR "respect" for "mother cow" or 'Go-mata' has gone further than tolerating this drain on the economy of the nation was very graphically brought out in the course of discussion on a non-official motion brought in the Bihar Assembly by Shrimati Manorama Devi, a Congress member. This lady member urged upon the Government to fight out the monkey menace and the depredations of "Nil Gai" particularly in the sub-division of Dinapur, near Patna. She complained that while the people were facing starvation, some categories of animals played havoc with the farmers' fields, grain storages, orchards in the countryside and vegetable gardens. She wanted the Government to "banish these enemies of mankind far away from human habitations so that foodgrains, fruits and vegetables could be "secure for all times."

Rani Jyotirmayee Devi (Congress) urged to Government of consult the Orissa authorities who had recently successfully fought the monkey-menace. She wanted a new department to be opened to exterminate such harmful animals. Either the "Grow More Food" Campaigners or the Agriculture Department, she urged, should be entrusted with the job of fighting out this scourge.

Another lady Congress legislator listed jackals and wild dogs among the animals which caused great havoc to crops in North Bihar. But Shrimati Janak Kishori Devi took a wonderful stand. She said the mosquitoes, disease-bearing flies, insects and other more dangerous bacilli of Kala Azar, and malaria and plague were more dangerous than the wild animals. She pleaded the banishment of these wild animals to the hills and forests rather than their slaughter. She said that SLAUGHTER OF "NIL GAI" MIGHT INJURE HINDU SENTIMENT.

Government Stand

THE Irrigation Minister Ramchandra Singh opposed the motion and did not like to take upon the Government the burden and obligation of annihilating these two species of wild animals WHICH PLAYED HAVOC WITH THE PEOPLE'S FOOD. Regarding monkeys he said that taking into consideration the centuries-old religious sentiment, Government could hardly think in terms of killing the monkeys. The "Nil Gai" is also considered sacred, the minister said, and that the Government could not think of a legislative enactment providing for the killing of "Nil Gais" EVEN WHEN THEY DAMAGE FOOD CROPS.

After the house had "enjoyed the debate for three hours," the report goes, closure was moved and the motion was withdrawn!

One wonders when our ministers and governments are tradition-and-sentiment-ridden to that extent even in regard to a wild animal like the "Nil Gai", how India will be able to eliminate the worthless, useless and decrepit cattle which play not merely havoc with crops and other field and farm produce but are a needless economic burden which takes away from the better feeding of the desirable strains because of the fodder and cattle-feed which they consume.

Five-Year Plan For Women

MRS. Savitri Nigam, a member of the Council of States has put forth a Five-Year Plan for women. It aims at securing a ban on prostitution throughout India by 1956 and the rehabilitation of the "fallen sisters" through industrial-cum-rescue homes by 1957. There are about 500,000 prostitutes

(Continued on page 16 col. 4)

The Welfare Scene

DELHI was unusually cool this week-end but it was warmed up soon enough with the heat and sound generated by the first National Tribal Conference, convened by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Government of India.

Inaugurating the Conference last week, the President stressed the need to approach problems of Tribal Welfare in a spirit of service. In a comprehensive speech reviewing the various problems affecting the Scheduled Castes and Tribes he declared: "There can be and should be no idea or intention of forcing anything on them either by way of religion, language or even mode of living or customs."

The Conference which is the first of its kind was attended by more than 250 persons consisting of representatives of tribal people in the Parliament and the various Legislatures, social workers, anthropologists and officials in charge of Tribal and Backward Class Departments of most of the States in India. Dr. K. N. Katju, Home Minister, presided over the Conference on the first and the last day.

RIGHT APPROACH

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, addressing the Conference at the inauguration ceremony laid stress on the development of a right approach. He deprecated the spirit "to do good" to anyone and was definitely against those who undertook social service with a condescending attitude. He asked the workers to develop a sense of oneness with the tribals and meet their problems and welfare needs with genuine understanding. Speaking very frankly he said: "You may talk at this Conference day after day about development programmes, schools, hospitals and other things, but you will fail and fail completely, if you do not touch the core of the problem and that is to understand these people and to make them understand you and create a bond of affection through understanding."

PRESIDENT'S PLAN

The President outlined a programme in general which he stated had been formed by him after some study of the problem and personal experience, for the welfare of twenty million tribal people in India.

The plan is as follows:

"(1) The first and the foremost thing which has to be done is to encourage the spread of education from the lowest to the highest standard. The difficulty that will have to be encountered would be with regard to text-books and the language in which they should be written. In the lowest classes the only language that can be used is the mother tongue of the child. If there are no books available, they should be prepared. If there is no script, some prevalent script should be accepted. Like other children, tribal children also will have to acquaint themselves with two scripts — one will be the script of the language which is prevalent round about them, and the other will be the Hindi script which, according to the Constitution, is going to be the script of India. It will perhaps be desirable to introduce the Hindi script for all tribal languages because in any case the tribal people also have to learn Hindi at some stage or other for all-India purposes, and in the absence of any script of their own, it is much better that their languages should adopt the script which will be the most prevalent script and which, as a matter of fact, is even today the most prevalent script in the country.

The basic form of education will suit them very well and wherever any educational programme has to be initiated it is much better to start with that programme of basic education. To enable the poorer section amongst them to take advantage of these educational institutions, they should be given not only free education and books etc., but free hostel accommodation and scholarships should be given to them on as extensive a scale as finances can permit, because there is a great leeway to make up.

ECONOMIC CONDITION

(2) For improving their economic condition efforts should be made to settle them on land. In some places they have taken to settled agriculture. This should be encouraged, and it should be made difficult, if not impossible, for others to cheat them of the land on which they are settled and which they are cultivating. In some places transfer of land is prohibited or restricted. That should ordinarily be the law, of course, taking care that by too rigid a restriction they may not lose their sense of proprietary right in the land.

They are very fond of their forest life and they also derive many advantages from forests. While protection and preservation of forests as a national asset is necessary, care should be taken not to deprive them of facilities which they have been enjoying and which are of help to them.

There are many tribes which have not taken to settled agriculture and have recourse to shifting cultivation. Efforts should be made to settle them on land and shifting cultivation should be discouraged. For this, not only propaganda but demonstration, will be required so that they may see that on the whole settled agriculture is more profitable. Necessary help, financial and otherwise, should be given to induce them to take to settled life.

EMPLOYMENT

(3) The Government should take steps to give them employment in the public services for which suitable candidates with the minimum qualifications may be available.

(4) Their artistic taste and natural capacity should be availed of by the State by encouraging them to take to occupations which suit them. With training and encouragement there is no reason why they should remain behind others in any occupation and in the educational curricula provision should be made for giving them necessary occupational training. Those who go in for higher education will naturally take to occupations and professions suitable for that class of people and encouragement should be given to them in those lines.

TRIBAL BODIES

(5) They have their own tribal organizations for dealing with social and other matters. These may be encouraged to come in line with 'panchayats' which are being started and fostered by the States. As their population is in a way concentrated in particular localities, these 'panchayats' will very largely be exclusively manned by them and it is likely that they will run them according to their own notions, subject to the law. I think that should be encouraged.

(6) Above all, efforts should be made to make them feel that they are an important and integral part of the nation and they have to play their part in it as any other community or group in the country."

ISSUES DISCUSSED

The Conference which concluded its sessions on Monday was poorly organized and it appeared that the only purpose of the meeting was to collect all concerned on the same platform and allow them to let off their steam. More than forty persons addressed the Conference including Maulana Azad, Kaka Saheb Kalekar, Mr. K. G. Saiyudain, Shri E. W. Aryanayakam, Mr. Jaipal Singh, M.P., Sardar Tarlok Singh, Dr. B. H. Mehta, Shri Niharendu Dutt Mazumdar, Dr. B. S. Guha, Shri Wandrekar, Deputy Minister of the Government of Bombay, Acharya Bhise and others.

The three main questions discussed by the Conference related to Tribal Education, Tribal Economy and Grants-in-aid. While discussing Primary Education for the Tribals, it was generally agreed that Basic Vocational and Craft Education should be introduced at the primary level and the question of training suitable teachers and provision of mid-day meals for school-going children should also receive attention.

It is interesting to note that while all those connected with the Government laid greater stress on development of Education, representatives of tribals and experienced social workers gave top priority to the economic aspects of the problem i.e., ending all forms of exploitation, eliminating middle-men and forest contractors in Tribal areas, development of co-operatives, ending Jhum or shifting cultivation, settlement on land, development of cottage industries and re-orientation of the Government forest policy. Many a speaker stated that forest resources should belong to the tribals who dwell therein and should be exploited by them jointly with the Government as a co-operative venture.

In this connection the experiment of the Government of Bombay regarding Forest Labour Co-operatives came in for a good deal of praise and Shri Wandrekar explained the scheme somewhat laboriously to the Conference.

SUGGESTIONS

Discussing Grants-in-aid, it was revealed that a sum of two crores will be distributed this year under the provisions of Section 275 of the Indian Constitution.

One of the suggestions which was received well pertained to the organization of a Model Community Centre in each area.

These centres would have a four-fold programme of economic development, education, health and welfare services and administration of 'panchayats' including leadership-training. It was also suggested that the Central grant-in-aid should be given on a matching basis and certain minimum standards be laid down for the administration of Central funds received as grants-in-aid. There was a good deal of controversy between the representatives of the States and the Centre for increased grants-in-aid and the manner in which these grants were spent in the previous year.

Sri K. N. Katju also suggested that non-official agencies engaged in the field work should be supported with grants equal to 80 per cent of their annual expenditure by the respective State Governments.

There being no discussion or recommendations on the various papers it is difficult to evaluate the achievements of the Conference. It was, however, the first time when a large number of persons interested in Tribal Welfare work assembled and met on the same platform. It is sincerely hoped that the Conference will be better organized next year and discussions will be more concrete, precise and comprehensive. For the first attempt the performance was certainly not discouraging.

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

The Fringe Of Philately

BOGUS ITEMS AND LOCALS

FORGING and the growth of philately have marched hand in hand. Those who imagine that precious bit of blue paper in their possession is 'the goods' merely because it came from grandpa's album and he died in 1888—are probably in for as big a disappointment as the brash young fellow who buys it at a street corner for a couple of hundred rupees and writes it up in his album as the latest example of a 2d 'Post Office' Mauritius.

The truth of the adage that a sucker is born every minute keeps the forger in business; it was so in the old days and it is so today. It will probably remain the same unless a radical change takes place in human nature. The pity of it is that the victims are only too often those who ought to know better, the ones who have enough knowledge of stamps to realise that rarities can very seldom be had for the picking and that only in dreams does one get a thousand pounder for a quid or two.

There is a good deal of confusion as to what exactly one means when one talks of a forgery. For there are several border-line terms which, in general usage, are lumped together as 'forgeries' when they are actually nothing of the sort. Before coming to actual cases of forging and fakery, it would be as well to be clear about definitions.

Forgeries, reprints, bogus stamps, locals, facsimiles, and fakes — sooner or later the collector is bound to come across them all. Whether he will recognise them for what they are will depend entirely on the amount of knowledge he has managed to pick up in the years he has spent in the hobby. On his knowledge will depend whether he is to be a prey to every shark in the neighbourhood — and their name is legion wherever men collect stamps — or whether he can be classed as one with enough know-how to outwit the smart guys.

Definition

First we can take bogus stamps, if only, for the rather perverse reason that they are *not* stamps at all. 'Bogus' is a very definite word in philately with a very definite usage. If I make a plate of something that closely resembles a stamp, print it in close to its actual colours and then try to market it, my 'masterpiece' is not bogus, but an out and out forgery.

If, on the other hand, I invent a fictitious country, create a fictional stamp to prepay postage from this mythical place and try to palm it off on some susceptible enthusiast, I can be said to have created a genuine, hundred percent 'Bogus' specimen in all its tarnished glory.

In the good old days, when lists and catalogues were in their infancy, men had to rely on each others' collections and information for the truth. So if they came across a fancy triangular stamp from 'Franz Joseph Land' in a friend's album, they generally had to take it at its face value as genuine. And the dealer who supplied the friend would be just as willing to supply anyone else. Nor would it mean that the trader was necessarily a crook, for the simple reason that he himself might have sold the item in absolute good faith, believing it to be genuine.

This situation stemmed from lack of contact between collectors and the slowness of communications. Even if one took a brazen attitude and printed off some fancy labels and said they came from a place as well-known as the United States, the chances would be that no one would be the wiser for quite some time. There were several rather shady individuals living on the fringes of the hobby and making a regular practice of producing these bogus items. They made a good living, too, for collectors, bless their trusting hearts, lapped up all they dished out and asked for more!

Almaguer, Clipperton Island, Bokhara and Counani do not figure in modern catalogues, but some weird and wonderful stamps emanated from these mysterious regions in the good old days. Moreover, Azerbaijan, Trinidad, Bolivia, Brunei and a good many more, which ARE legitimately listed, also produced a goodly crop of fictitious 'stamps'.

Obliging Chaps

The true-blue 'bogus' stamp died a natural death the moment catalogues came into general use. One by one they were noted, their status checked and rejected. It would seem that nothing could possibly be said excusing the conduct of the men who produced these spurious 'stamps'. But though in a good many cases it is obvious that they were produced with an intention to defraud by means of misrepresentation, in others they were manufactured — quite openly — as a means of giving a little colour to the album. The choice of packet-makers in those days was strictly limited, so enterprising dealers — notably an ingenious individual in Hamburg — merely printed off a regular quota to help the hobby with a little bit of variety! They were really pictures produced to help out the collector.

Modern 'bogus' stamps are a little more respectable. They are just as spurious, but they have some semblance of 'official' backing. There have been several recent cases involving —among others — parts of Indonesia and the Yemen. Stamps have recently been printed off purporting to be issued by — a particular case —the 'Republic of the South Moluccas', and have found quite a few gullible buyers in America. When the ruse has been discovered and their true status known, they have been euphemistically dubbed 'unauthorised issues' when actually they are only the direct modern descendants of the old time 'bogus' labels. The unsettled conditions of post-war Europe proved a paradise for enterprising stamp manufacturers, and many and extremely fanciful have been the designs and overprints to emanate from this quarter.

During the last century anyone who felt like it could dream up a stamp and hawk it; the specimen was usually crude and a little horrible to look at, but no one bothered very much. Nowadays it is usually better if the printer represents some 'government' or pretends to; the specimen must be good looking — preferably a pictorial to catch the eye of the juvenile trade — but STILL no one bothers very much. The sea of philately is a large and forgiving one and can take the inflow of many a muddied and stagnant river. Fashions and methods of raking in the shekels have changed but little in a century.

Always Check

Before leaving this subject of 'bogus' stmps, it is as well to sound a note of caution. It does not mean that if what seems to be a 'stamp' does not appear in the catalogue the specimen is fictitious. It can well be any one of a dozen other things. It can be a proof or an essay or a specialised issue outside the pale of the general catalogues. Catalogues are not and cannot be, comprehensive in their listings. Gibbons lists British Telegraph stamps, yet these are not listed in the American Scott. Many a specialist in Great Britain collects the 'College' stamps that were allowed by law for some years, yet these are not even listed in the English Gibbons. The British catalogue repays Scott by refusing to list several of the rarest 'Postmaster Provisionals' of the United States—including the unique 'Mount Lebanon' quoted in Scott at several thousands of dollars.

Very very broadly, catalogues stick to stamps with a universal validity, with the only exception that they list 'local' issues which have a particular interest for their own readers. This means that Scott will list all manner of obscure provisionals issued during the early days of United States posts and Gibbons will follow suit with Great Britain, each ignoring the 'specialised' issues of the other.

Most people in India are scornful of 'locals', and will gladly give away some stamp from a far-off corner of China for little or nothing. But with the well-known inconsistency of philatelists they seldom realise that stamps of the Indian States are 'locals' in the full sense of the term. They are in the Catalogue under false pretences, since they are only valid for postage within the state and are issued by places that are not members of the Universal Postal Union. The same goes for Bahawalpur —yet those who take these States stamps turn up their noses at locals from other countries!

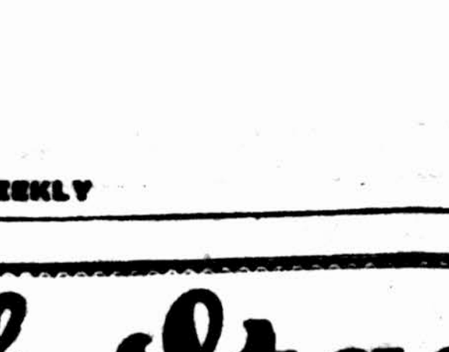
What of the rest of the world? By general consent, 'locals' were relegated to the backwaters of philately the moment 'universal' stamps became too numerous to manage in comfort. Actually this is a great pity, for there are hundreds of local stamps which are every bit as 'genuine' as the usually accepted items.

Norway has some easily available but very interesting local issues and China has issued a veritable flood of them. There are some finely printed and exceptionally beautiful ones from several of the towns in the old German States. And as for Russia — in comparison with the gaudy rubbish which she has been churning out for the past two decades, the early 'Zemstvos' are masterpieces.

The market in locals is a very narrow one, but that it exists was never in doubt. There is a comprehensive catalogue by Hurt and Williams giving a most extensive checklist of the locals of the world. And one can best judge the monetary angle by the fact that a specialised collection of 'Zemstvos' was offered a year ago by a leading philatelic auctioneer in England for £7,000. Which collection of modern Russian stamps, however detailed or extensive would be worth that in open auction?

(TO BE CONTINUED).

They Still Try The Racket



The 'stamps' shown above are not all they appear to be. They are supposed to commemorate an 'Iberian' airline, but in point of fact do not come from either Spain or Portugal. In VERY small letters below the figure of value there appears the legend "Sin Valor Postal", which means, quite bluntly, 'without postal value'. But these labels are being freely offered in the trade and schoolboys will continue to buy them because they are good looking. By each and every test these labels are as fictitious as the old-time 'bogus' inventions.

European Council

To a continent racked with two world wars within two generations, a united Europe has seemed a great ideal and the only solution for avoiding war. The Council of Europe which was brought into being at London in May 1949 has been honoured by a stamp released at Strasbourg on the 31st of May.

Fifteen countries make up the Council which is divided into two parts: An Assembly and the Committee of Ministers, the latter forming a sort of link between the various member Governments. Strasbourg was chosen as the site for the sessions of the Council. The birth of the Council meant the triumph of the efforts of generations of French diplomats to push forward the idea of a United Europe. It represented a triumph for the permance of civilization and for the dignity of human values: that is why the world-famous cathedral of Strasbourg is shown as a fitting background to the stamp.

So far the Council has perforce had to busy itself with ideas rather than actions. Even among its members there has been a certain amount of resistance to the idea of an all-embracing Federation. Several countries have been unwilling to pool more than a bare minimum of their rights in the common cause. One can perhaps regret that these bickerings continue but it is the same in 1952 as it was in 1919.

The same burning problem exists: should States accept limiations of their sovereignity so that they are better able to unite in the face of a common foe?

Papal States Centenary

The Roman States used to issue stamps in the old days —the forerunners of the modern Vatican issues—and the Centenary is due to be celebrated this year. The Vatican has prepared a 50 lire value which will portray one of the Romagna stamps, the Ponte Molle at Rome and the Roman Campania. The design is being engraved by Prof. Corrado Mezzana.

Claimant To The Crown

THE Austrian Newspaper "Volkszeitung Klagenfurt" has discovered that the 'world's oldest stamp' came from Spittal, (Austria). A certain Herr Ingo Waste, who also happens to be the president of the Carinthian Collectors' Association, has discovered this mystery specimen in some archives at Spittal.

Particulars about this great find show that it is a 'dark, reddish brown stamp, which was posted on February 20th 1839 at Spittal and arrived at Klagenfurt the next day. Also, the stamp is crossed with three pencil marks.

Now, as any collector will see, this news item is momentous — if true. Although there have been other claimants to the honour — in particular one from Australia — the world's first 'stamp' is generally conceded to be the Penny Black. Here 'stamp' is used in the sense of 'adhesive'. For if one takes 'stamp' literally as a 'handstruck marking', then 'stamps' existed for centuries before Penny Postage was introduced in 1940. France, England, America, and in fact most countries had adopted some or form or other of marking postal articles with despatch and arrival marks much earlier than the introduction of adhesives.

So, if this Spittal letter is a 'handstruck stamp,' it most certainly is not the 'world's oldest stamp' by a very long chalk. While if it is supposed to be an 'adhesive' — as might be inferred from the stamp is crossed by three pencil marks' — one may legitimately wonder how the postal system that issued it has not been traced for all these years!

Quite frankly, the report can be one of two things, a highly coloured garbling of something quite innocent, or a hoax. If it is the latter, it certainly won't be the first! Every now and then someone steps in claiming he has found the forerunner of the Penny Black. But at the end of it all, the beautiful Black Lady always seems to be reigning as supreme as ever!

PUBLIC NOTICES

EASTERN RAILWAY

TENDER NO. 49/52-53

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 3 P.M. on 30-6-52 for supply of the following sleepers.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate inclusive of sales tax not exceeding each f.o.r.
1. (a) First Class Sal Teak M.G. (6' X 8" X 4½")	45,000	Rs. 8/-
(b) Second Class Sal Teak M.G. (6' X 8" X 4½")	5,000	Rs. 6/-
2 (a) First Class Sal Teak N.G. (5' X 7" X 4½")		Rs. 5/-
(b) Second Class Sal Teak N.G. (5' X 7" X 4½")		Tender rate.
(c) Boxed heart Sal Teak N.G. (5' X 7" X 4½")	50,000	Tender rate.
(d) First Class Bija Sal N.G. (5' X 7" X 4½")		Tender rate.
(e) Half Round Sal Teak N.G. as per specification.		Tender rate.

Stocks lying at Railheads should be shown separately in the Tenders.

No sleepers will be accepted from stations on North Eastern Railway in U.P. and North Bihar (West of river Kosi).

Nepal sleepers brought to railheads at Jogbani, Naksalbari, etc. on North Eastern Railway in North Bihar (East of river Kosi) will be accepted.

Tender documents for the above tender will cost Rupees five only each and may be obtained by local suppliers from the office of the undersigned at B. N. Railway House, Garden Reach, Calcutta—23 on production of a cash receipt of Rs. 5/- from the Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer. Eastern Railway (BN), Garden Reach, Calcutta — 23. Suppliers on Eastern Railway stations may ask for tender documents to be sent by Registered Post on depositing Rs. 5/- with any Station Master of the Eastern Railway for remittance to the Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Eastern Railway (BN), Garden Reach, Calcutta—23 and vendors of other mofussil areas on remitting Rs. 5/- to the Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer. Eastern Railway (BN). Calcutta—23 by Postal Money Order and submitting the Station Master's Receipt or the Postal Money Order Receipt as the case may be along with their application for tender documents.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
(Sleeper & Timber Branch).
(2551)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/.
To be paid in advance

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted inspectors to run A. I. Educational Society Centres. Prof. Piarelal, Nicholson Rd., Ambala Cant. (3132)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matrics! Pass Inter Arts/Commerce in one year. Coaching by Post. Grover's Correspondence College, Post Box 372, New Delhi. (2130)

FINANCIAL

Fixed deposits, upto Rs. 5,000/- maximum per head, accepted at 12%, interest paid monthly. No risks. Metropolitan Bank, (Estd. 1930) Station Road, Lucknow. (2217)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Power Generating Plant in running condition for sale as follows:— 3. Babcox Water Tube Boilers 9,000 lbs. per hour, 180 lbs. pressure, chain grate stokers for coal, auxiliary equipment. 2. 300 KW Bellis Morcom condensing steam engine alternators plus auxiliaries and switches for 550 Volts 50 Cycles A. C. supply. 1. Escher Wyss condensing steam turbine alternator plus auxiliaries and switch for 550 Volts 50 Cycles A. C. supply. Some blading and condenser tubes being replaced June 1952. Plant in regular use until shutdown in January 1952 on taking bulk supply from D. V. C. 1 boiler under annual overhaul. 2. boilers with current steaming certificates. Plant forms complete power station and offered as one unit as at present instalied in Power Station at Kumardhubi, Bihar. Plant to be accepted in an "as is" condition, dismantling and despatch to be done by purchaser, use of overhead crane and railway siding. Plant may be inspected. Apply—Messrs. Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd. Mg. Agents: Messrs. Bird & Co., Ltd., Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta—1. (2581)

City & Suburbs

TODAY

HINDU: Jeth Vad 8, 2008
MUSLIM: Ramjan 21, 1371
PARSI: Deh 17, 1321
SUNRISE: 06-01 a.m.
SUNSET: 07-17 p.m.
HIGHTIDE: 05-40, 17-52
LOWTIDE: 11-27, —

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANISATION: Inaugural session of the first quarterly meeting of the Central Committee. Taj Mahal Hotel. 10-30 a.m

M.G.M.O. SWIMMING POOL: Acquatic Sports, Mahatma Gandhi Swimming Pool, 4 p.m.

TROTSKYIST UNITY CONFERENCE: Formation of a new party, preparatory committee meets at Kanti Terrace, Tejukaya Park, Vincent Road Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHIES: Public lecture on "The Eye and the Heart Doctrine", followed by questions and answers Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "God as Entirity of Existence Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park. 5-30 p.m.

SARVODAYA IS ABOVE PARTY POLITICS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Sarvodaya Scheme was a living monument of Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of life, as it represented a concentrated effort to bring about all-round uplift of the rural masses, particularly in the areas in which illiteracy and poverty were at their worst, stated Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Deputy Minister for Backward Classes, addressing a meeting of the District Officers and social workers at the Sarvodaya Centre at Rajur, in Akola Taluka of Ahmednagar District, on June 12. The Deputy Minister added that the Sarvodaya Scheme was above party politics, and it was the duty of every person to render wholehearted co-operation to make it a success.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Programme. 07-45 N Muzumdar, G songs, 08-15 C P Rele. asawari, 11-45 B V Patekar, lalit, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 R A Raingankar, flute, 13-40 Chopin recital, 14-00 Philadelphia orch., 17-30 C P Rele, sham kalyan, 18-10 AIR artist, rag gaun on jaltarang, 18-30 B V Patekar, puria tarna, 19-00 N Muzumdar, G geet, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio. maru bihag, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 B V Patekar, thumri, 20-45 N Muzumdar, G songs, 21-15 K music 21-15 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Richard strauss.

VARIATIONS 353m. — 07-30 Mangal prabhat. 08-00 R A Paingankar, flute 08-45 Anusuya Chaudhari, bhavgeet, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 G K Datar's "Nala Damayanti," M, 13-00 AIR artist, Vishakha selection, 13-30 H Bharadwaj, bhajan, geet, 13-50 Hirabai Barodekar, patdeep, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Anusuya Chaudhari, bhavgeet, 18-20 For villages in M, at 28-50 in K, 19-30 H Bharadwaj, geet, 20-15 Anusuya Chaudhari, bhavgeet, 20-30 D Varma, Ashta chhap, H, 20-45 Letters' replies H; 21-00 H Bhardwaj, bhajan, geet, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 R A Paingankar, flute, 22-00 Hirabai Barodekar, jaijaiwanti.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 K L Jadhav, tedi variety, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 Nirmala C Joshi, G songs, 18-20 Kshemu Divetia, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners, Baroda, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Shama and parwana (Ahm.), 19-00 B Rajguru, gorakh kalyan, 19-15 Kshemu Divetia, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Your choice (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 K L Jadhav, achhayanat, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm.), 20-50 Week in Parliament (Delhi relay), 21-15 Kshemu Divetia, geets, 21-30 D V Paluskar, malgunji.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m It's a Good Day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Cub, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People 10-30 Jazz Record Shop 11-00 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall 12-30 p.m. Curtail Call, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour — Hindi, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 The Singing Americans, 7-15 Ferguso Farming Facts, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 7-55 Rhodes Record of Day, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Hours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 p.m. Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

SAIGON

25m.—19-15 — 19-30 News, 19-30 20-30 Gramophone Records as requested by or for listeners.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports 16-45 Motor racing at De Mans, 17-30 Calling all forces, 18-45 Cavalcade of 9 Melody, 19-45 Concert, 20-25 Motor racing at Le Mans, 20-45 Personal portrait. 21-00 Ray's a laugh, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 E Barker, in Just Fancy.

EASTERN SERVICE :— 18-15 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 20-15 For children, 20-15 For pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

Paramanand Das

On June 15 at 9-00 p.m. All-India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a talk in Hindi on 'Paramanand Das' by Dr. Dhirendra Varma, in the series 'Ashtachhap.'

The programme can be heard on Bombay-B (353 and 61.98 metres).

Radio Interview

On June 15 at 9-45 p.m. All-India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast an interview in English with Madame Ania Ta Illard, Lecturer in Psychology at the Sorbonne University.

The programme can be heard on Bombay-A (244 and 41.44 metres).

Nominees Of H.M.S On Labour Board

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. R. A. Khedigikar and Natwarlal Shah have been nominated, on behalf of H.M.S. on Labour Advisory Board constituted by Government of Bombay.

Floods Play Havoc

2,000 SQ. FEET OF LAND UNDER WATER

DIBRUGARH, June 14 (PTI): Over two thousand square feet of land, about one mile north-east of the Dibrugarh General Post Office have been flooded by the rising Brahmaputra river during the last few days.

A petition to the Government of Assam to take immediate steps to safeguard the town has just been presented by citizens of Dibrugarh, a parallel being drawn with the years 1950 and 1951 when a number of Government buildings and homes were swallowed up by the river.

Meanwhile, the old cremation grounds near Chandmarighat have already been swamped and the overflowing river has formed islands along the northern boundary of the town.

Monsoon Gets Vigorous

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 14 (PTI): Following is the daily all-India weather summary for Saturday: The monsoon has been vigorous along the West Coast where widespread rain has occurred with locally very heavy falls in and near Malabar-South Kanara. Thundershowers have also occurred locally in Assam, West Madhya Pradesh and Deccan and at a few stations in the rest of North east India, in Madhya Bharat, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, North Hyderabad, Tamilnad and Mysore.

Following is the daily all India weather chart:

BOMBAY	88	77	1.3	2.4	—3.6
Calcutta	102	81	0.1	1.9	—2.0
Madras	101	82	0	1.0	
New Delhi	110	94	0	0.5	—0.1
Poona	90	70	0	6.0	+3.9
Rajkot	98	76	T	1.3	+0.5
Sholapur	96	73	0	4.1	+1.5
Simla	83	69	0	1.5	+0.3
Surat	96	80	0.1	0.1	—1.5

CALICUT: The monsoon has set in on the West Coast. More than four inches of rain, the highest so far, recorded during the 24 hours ending this morning.

INDIAN DOCTORS FOR BURMA

Good Response To Advertisement

BOMBAY, Saturday: "Response of Indian doctors to an advertisement for Mr. U. Kyin Saw, Parliamentary Secretary to the Burmese Prime Minister in Bombay today.

Mr. Saw, who is the leader of the Burmese Medical Mission arrived in Bombay from New Delhi with two members of the Mission today.

He said Burma required 175 doctors for medical service and child welfare work. "We have already received applications several times that number" he added.

The Burmese Mission will interview applicants here during their one week stay and then will leave for Madras.

The Finance Minister Sardar Ujjal Singh today also laid a copy of the budget for the year 1952-53 on the table of the Punjab State Council (Upper House in the state).

Raj Bhavan News

Mr. S. B. Kulkarni, IAS., Secretary, Lieut. S. R. Das, ADC., and Dr. H. R. Joshipura, Medical Officer, left for Ganeshkhind. Poona.

The Governor of Bombay received Mr. L. A. Halsall, Mr. Frank Moraes and Dr. R. S. Tirodkar.

The Governor and Shrimati Bajpai, accompanied by Mr. P. K. Chaubal, A.D.C., left for Ganeshkhind, Poona.

Two pairs of pink pelicans have arrived in Tokyo from India for Tokyo's Ueno zoo.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MUNURWAR STUDENTS

BOMBAY, Saturday: Trustees of the Diaga Lingu Piraji Trust invite applications from students—male or female—from Telgu Ful Mali (Munurwar) community domiciled in Bombay Presidency, who have passed the S.S.C. Examination or other qualifying examination for taking Commerce, Engineering, Medical, Arts or other higher course of studies for the scholarship of Rs. 20 per month.

UMAJI SAKNIAL SCHOLARSHIP

Trustees of the Diaga Lingoo Umaji Trust invite applications from female students of the Telgu Ful Mali (Munurwar) community domiciled in the Bombay Presidency for the scholarship of Rs. 10 per month for Primary or High School Education or Midwifery or Nursing Course.

NEED FOR RESEARCH IN AYURVEDA

Chief Minister's Advice To Vaidyas

BOMBAY, Saturday: Experts in the Ayurvedic system of medicine were advised by Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji R. Desai, to study in details the basic principles of that system and to try to make it perfect through research, instead of wrangling over the controversy about the supremacy of one system of medicine over the other. The Chief Minister was inaugurating the Jorabai Shankerbhai Maha-Gujarat Ayurvedic College, at Nadiad, yesterday.

Mr. Desai said that if a vaidya used allopathic means of diagnosis, it meant that he had very little faith in his own system and added that he should try to maintain the purity of the system of medicine he represented.

B.O.A.C SCHEDULED CALL AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, June 14 (PTI): Temporary permission has been given to British Overseas Airways Corporation to schedule a call at Delhi for their Australia-England services, the B.O.A.C. Office here announced today. This call will be additional to the one at Calcutta and will enable B.O.A.C. constellations to fly direct from Delhi to Bahrain omitting Karachi on the way.

DR. MEHTA'S REPLY TO W.I.A.A. DEPUTATION

BOMBAY, Saturday: A deputation of the WIAA led by its President, Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel, waited on Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Finance Minister, on the evening of the 11th instant when the Association's opposition to the proposed enhancement of the tax on motor vehicles was conveyed to the Minister.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta gave a patient hearing to the deputation but regretted he could not see his way to withdraw the Bill. The Minister, however, said it was with the object of improving and modernising the roads that Government proposed to raise the tax on motor vehicles and considering the returns expected, motorists should not grumle to pay the slight increase which, in the case of a small car, worked out to only Rs. 2-8-0 per month.

He further said that the cost of road construction and repairs had gone up enormously and with the existing funds it was not possible to do justice to road development in the State.

18 Vietminhs Killed

SAIGON, June 14 (PTI-Reuter): Eighteen Vietminh troops were killed and 21 captured during operations yesterday in Tonkin according to today's French army communique.

French Union forces lost one killed and eight injured.

HOMOEOPATHY

The leading house in Western India for genuine and reliable Homoeopathic and Biochemic medicines, globules, bottles, corks and other physicians requisites. Books—American, English and Indian publications.

Price list free on application
ROY & COMPANY Princess St. Bombay 2.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

ACCORDING to a section of the Karachi press, Bhupat has sent a petition to the Pakistan Government requesting that he should be treated as a "political prisoner" during his stay in Pakistan.

Surely, he deserves "A" class, as he belongs to the Princely order.

* * *

Rajaji says that his new food policy is more based on his intuition than any economic doctrine. He proudly announces, "I am an economist among intuitionists."

Intuition is decontrol on the mental plane. At the top level, it is the Hand of God; at the bottom, it is the Inner Voice.

* * *

Reciprocating the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru's references to Ceylon as India's younger brother, Mr. Senanayake, the Prime Minister of Ceylon, said, "We certainly look up to India as our brother".

It is all tall talk of brotherhood, without Indians having a voice. They are treated as fallen brothers.

* * *

Speaking at his first public appearance in Paris, General Ridgway said, "War means horror, which proves nothing, which settles nothing, and which is as barren to the victors as to the vanquished."

This sounds a homily on moral rearmament with atomic weapons.

* * *

Mr. T. Prakasam, the K.M.P. Party leader in the Madras Legislature, declared that decontrol was inevitable in view of the conditions in Madras and asked the public not to be carried away by propaganda into thinking that Rajaji had performed something miraculous.

The miracle of Rajaji is that he bows to the inevitable, while Mr. Prakasam walks in and walks out of it.

* * *

According to a Jaipur message, an Indo-Pakistan deal is possible on the exchange of outlaws.

If there is no parity in outlaws, some "in-laws" may be substituted.

* * *

Miss Shanta Rao, the well known Indian dancer, who had been on a goodwill mission to China, said that she found a lot of resemblance between the classical Chinese opera and some of the Indian classical forms of dancing like Kathakali.

One will easily agree with her view. The language and "mudras" of Kathakali have been a Chinese puzzle to us.

* * *

President Truman endorsed a proposal that observers from five neutral nations, including India be sent to Koje Island to check the Allied treatment of the Communist prisoners.

In view of her non-involvement policy, India may not easily agree to the proposal. Moreover, why should we go to Koje, when we have our Telengana here?

* * *

The Supreme Committee of Ulemas in Cairo has issued a "fatwa" stating that "Muslim women have the right to education, to teach and to enter civil service. But they have no right to become members of Parliament."

This is Ol'Man River speaking. But the Daughters of the Nile will make the blue waters Red.

* * *

Acharya Narendra Dev, one of the members of the Indian Goodwill Mission to China, said that to understand modern China one must know something of Chairman Mao.

But how to know him is the question. Even Mr. Bendre, another member of the Goodwill Mission, describes Mao Tse Tung as a "hefty man with very small eyes, appearing absent minded, and making it impossible to know where he is looking"

* * *

Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Central Minister for Railways, has declared his intention to travel in second class instead of the reserved railway coach to which he is entitled.

Mr. Tyagi has already stolen the thunder by travelling third, and sometimes in jeep, on his "disclosure" mission. Mr. Shastri can serve the railways and the country better by not letting off his excess steam in Hindi.

* * *

ACCORDING to Hindu mythology, one has to cross the Vaitarna river to go to heaven. Modern engineering has advanced so far that Vaitarna water will be brought to Bombay in a couple of years.

That will prove a boon to the Bombay Man as water supply will be more than doubled and water scarcity will be a thing of the past. The Vaitarna dam whose basement

work has already risen to seven feet was conceived thirty years ago by the G.O.M. Visvesarayya. A decade back when Mr. Walchand Hirachand was going to Nasik along with some engineers, he pointed out a spot on which the future dam would be built, and that happens to be the present location. Ever since the idea of the dam was mooted there has been a battle of plans and the present project owes its inspiration to the municipal engineer Mr. N. V. Modak who has designed it as a solid gravity structure. The dam will have a crest length of 1,820 ft. and will be 260 ft. high in the deepest portion of Vaitarna river. The site is about 75 miles from Bombay.

* * *

There is a distance of 6 miles separating the Tansa lake from Vaitarna. The dam forms part of the Vaitarna-cum-Tansa scheme which will cost Rs. 16 crores. The lay of the land is such that the hills form a natural water parting. Rains falling on one side of the hills go to Tansa, while the downpour on the other side floods the Vaitarna river. The latter has its source in Triambak hills in Nasik, but unlike Godavary, it turns west and joins the Ulhas river before reaching the sea. The catchment area for Tansa lake is only fifty square miles, while that of Vaitarna is over 150 square miles. Since Vaitarna has three times the water capacity of the Tansa Lake, it is proposed to dam the run-away waters of Vaitarna and supply the same to Tansa through a five-mile long tunnel bored through the hills. The dam will be over 450 feet above sea level and 150 feet above the level of Tansa dam and so water, will flow through the tunnel by force of gravity without extraneous aid like pumping. This will enable to augment the city's water supply, stabilise the Tansa level and to have standby at Vaitarna for all emergencies. With the completion of the dam Bombay will get a water supply of 250 million gallons a day, instead of the present 110 million gallons. A rosy prospect for suburbs like Mulund, Malad and Dombivli where even wells dry up in the hot season.

* * *

It is encouraging that three Indian concerns have co-operated in this venture. The boring of the tunnels which is in full swing is being done by the Hind Construction Company, while the manufacture and laying of 96-inch diameter pipes are entrusted to Bhagat Engineering. The construction of the dam which will cost six crores has been undertaken by the Hindustan Construction Company. The equipment for its construction has been designed and planned by the engineers of the company on a highly mechanised scale, employing various heavy constructional apparatus to do the job according to specifications. Mr. M. R. Varadarajan, the top executive of Hindustan Construction, said that the company took the contract for the dam in a spirit of sporting challenge. Himself and Mr. J. K. Barrow, the chief mechanical engineer, toured foreign countries to study the plants at work and get the necessary machinery. They ordered the latest models from various manufacturers so that workmen handling them could have experience of machinery of various types.

* * *

The Vaitarna belt is criss-crossed by hills and hillocks full of jungles and thick undergrowth. There are many varieties of trees of wild growth with sprawling bamboos in between. It is the fringe of Dandakaranya of Ramayana fame where epic battles were fought. It was not a primrose path for pioneers. When Mr. Lalchand Varma, one of the company's engineers pitched the first camp in November, 1950, to survey the ground, his first visitor was a venomous snake. A few days after when he and a friend were elbowing their way through a forest of mountain grass, a hooded serpent leapt up to six feet and they had to beat a hasty retreat. The area abounds with wild life, cheetas and boars being most prominent. A few yards from the office quarters, a leopard was shot. Peacocks and parrots add to the panorama of bird life. Amidst this sylvan setting has grown the colony of construction staff and workers who live in new model villas served with electricity, chlorinated water and underground drainage. The workers hail from all parts of the country and their wage rate varies from Rs. 1-8-0 to seven rupees a day. Vaitarna which was once a deserted village has grown into a modern town of 5,000 souls with schools, hospitals and a cinema house. The Bombay Municipality has installed a thermal generating station which supplies electric power to the dam works.

* * *

The Vaitarna dam is the first stone masonry refrigerated type, unique of its kind in India. So the manufacture of cement concrete is the major work as it forms the chief raw material for the dam. It is the story of cement and sand. One thousand tons of cement per week are allotted to the company and these are brought in two special trains to the Khardi railway station, where on a 600-foot rail platform the company has installed unloading machinery with proper storage facilities. Cement from wagons is unloaded by electrically operated shovels into hoppers from where screw conveyors carry the material to steel silos of 500-ton capacity. Cement from these silos is transported to Vaitarna by enclosed and air operated cement carriers. This ultimately goes to the mixers which with sand aggregates produce concrete. Khardi is over 10 miles from the dam site, but it forms the base camp of operations.

* * *

The story of sand is a bit complicated. The company tried the sand from Vaitarna bed, but it was found unsuitable. Finally it was decided to utilise the rocks for sand aggregates and the major portion of the imported machinery is utilised for the purpose. The processing and classifying of various sizes of aggregates or stone materials are carried out three miles away at a quarry where rock is blasted out of a deep bed of blue basalt. These blasting operations are dangerous, though they are carried on skilfully eliminating accidents. Diesel and electric shovels sweep and gather stones. Heavy Euclid dumpers lift these blasted rocks, some of them 1,000 pounders and transport them to a giant jaw crusher devouring them at the rate of 200 tons an hour. Each Euclid dumper resembling a huge truck which automatically tilts and discharges its cargo costs Rs. 1,50,000. Then the elevator belt, a maze of conveyor belts, hammer mill and stone-breakers come into play to produce the six aggregates or raw materials, including manufactured fine and course sands that go into the making of the concrete.

* * *

In this maze of engineering plants and tools, the most spectacular thing is the three-mile ropeway on which travel hundreds of one-ton buckets carrying granites and sand to the dam site. When viewed from the break-neck curves with which the mountain road abounds, the parade of the buckets with clock like precision on the ropeway and the deep abyss below are awe-inspiring. Similarly the aggregates are carried by the bicable ropeway to a huge stockpile at the site of the dam where they lie in cones over sixty feet high. Reclaiming of these aggregates is by belt conveyers running through tunnels at the end of which lie compartments that form the head of an insulated chamber, through which six rows of belts carrying the six aggregates on their onward march meet sprays of water and blasts of air chilled to 36 degrees Farenheit. This method of refrigerating these aggregates is claimed to be original and is considered an improvement over the American device.

As one passes through the insulated chamber which is 330 ft. long and 37 ft. broad, he feels a refreshing contrast to the outside atmosphere until he experiences the sensation of being frost-bitten.

This method is considered to be a revolution in civil engineering.

Cooled aggregates are stocked in insulation storage bins of a batching plant ready to flow through automatic weighing machines into huge mixers that manufacture the designed concrete. Samples of this cement are tested in the hydraulic laboratory maintained jointly by the Municipal Corporation and the company and they should withstand pressure of 2,750 lbs per square inch to be foolproof against cracks. Usually the cement manufactured stands fifty per cent more than the prescribed pressure and is considered to be top-ranking material.

* * *

The next-stage is the transport of this material to the cement concrete masonry dam proposed to be constructed on the bed of the Vaitarna river. Mammoth excavations for the dam have been completed, reaching in some places to seventy feet deep. The company has constructed a meter gauge rail track and manufactured concrete is poured into specially manufactured concrete buckets and is carried by the locomotive to a pick-up point from where Handerson cableways carry and deposit it in its pre-cooled state into patterns over prepared foundations. The swing and sway of buckets containing 10-ton concrete over the cableway and their accurate descent into the deep bed of the river are marvels of mechanisation and speed. The whole operation is automatically controlled from a control room to eliminate accidents, as one slip on the cableway will mean loss of lives of workers working on the bed of the river. The concrete wall has risen to seven feet and this is the nucleus of the dam which will be completed by 1954.

* * *

The Vaitarna dam is one of the marvels of modern engineering and if the time-table is kept up, it will be a proud record for Indian enterprise. The Government of India have started many river valley projects and hydro-electric schemes and the interminable delay is nullifying the utility of the schemes. Recently Mr. Harvey Slocum, the well-known American dam expert has been appointed on a fabulous salary for ten years and his initial task is to push on the construction of Bhakra Dam. He is also to advise on the speeding up of Hirakud and Kosi projects and the Damodar Valley Schemes. Recently Pandit Nehru twitted at the Inidan Communists that while they were all praise for Soviet dams and Chinese river valley projects, they were wilfully silent on Indian schemes which would revolutionise the life of the common man. The Vaitarna Dam is a proud achievement and Indian enterprise carries the laurels.

SINGLE WOMAN'S PROBLEM

"The first thing you have to realise if you're a single woman is that you're not a natural unit in the community. One of your problems is that you've got to be more pleasant because you can't afford not to! Couples are asked out, for instance, because they're couples....YOU'VE got to make people want you, make yourself desirable to your friends. You've got to be amusing and pleasant and interested in their children. In fact, you've got to run a bit faster to get to the same place as the married woman—if you want to get there."

—MARGARET REEKIE on BBC.

NAVY DOMINATE, BUT SUCCUMB TO ASBESTOS

Central Railway–Shell Match Abandoned

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE soccer season's first abandoned game came off this evening at the Cooperage when due to poor visibility the referee blew up five minutes before time in the Central Railway-Burmah Shell tie. Incessant rain flooded the ground and football under rather trying conditions was witnessed. Earlier Indian Navy succumbed to Asbestos Cement by a solitary goal.

Shell scored in the twentyninth minute of play in the initial half, but the goal was disallowed by the referee as Linesman Godinho waved his flag for offside. Ben Martin took a long shot at goal which Ramaswamy failed to touch, but Martin D'Sa was standing offside likely to influence the game.

The case as it stood seems rather confusing, but it was a surprise verdict to all. The Referee blew for a goal and then seeing the linesman flag up he changed his decision. Godinho, the linesman only flagged after the referee had blown for a goal.

Shell dominated again the second moiety and the Railway custodian was called upon to save often. Ramaswamy nearly gave Shell the lead when he stopped a bullet like long shot from Franklin, but the ball trickled towards goalline and Lobo rushed in to score, but he slipped and injured himself and left the field for the rest of the game.

The teams were:

BURMAH-SHELL: Santiago; St. Anne, Poonawalla; Franklin, Ben Martin, Bernard; M. D'Sa, Rego, Lobo, Middlecoat, Maxie.

CENTRAL RAILWAY: Ramaswami, Almeida Elliot; Duncan, Narayana, M. D'Souza; J. D'Sa, Rajling, Tambe, Shiva, Tully.

Referee: L. M. Fernandes.

Playing under conditions of bad light, inclement rains and a slippery surface Indian Navy went down to Asbestos Cement by a solitary goal early this evening in spite of dominating play.

Asbestos surprise the Navy in the nineteenth minute in one of their sporadic raids when centre forward Dan passed to the left winger James and Singh failed to intercept James rushed in to beat a helpless custodian.

A minute later, the same player almost scored with a similar opening. He tested the goalkeeper and the ball slipped from the goalie's hands, but James who rushed in again was late for the goalie recovered to collect the ball again.

The second period saw the Navy have two good chances of equalizing. Raju slipped in to connect a rebound from goalkeeper Shivanand's hands after Jairam had crashed the ball in, but the goalkeeper saved again with a forward drive. Then Jairam was put through by Mukundan and the ball sailed over the post.

Blinding rain water logged the ground in the last five minutes of play and the Navy wasted another two chances. Stewart stopped a goalie's throw, but failed to push into an empty net. Then Raju with only the goalie to beat shot wide.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, June 14 (PTI-Reuter): Rain prevented play in the following two county cricket matches due to begin today:

At Manchester, Lancashire vs Somerset and at Nottingham, Nottinghamshire vs. Derbyshire.

In The Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage.

4-15 p.m. Dockyard vs. Goans; 5-30 p.m. I.C.L. vs. Dynamos (First Division Harwood League).

SWIMMING

Mahatma Gandhi Pool, Mahim.

4 p.m. First Annual Gala.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL

CALCUTTA, June 14 (PTI).

The following are the results of matches played in the senior football today.

East Indian Railway 4, Kalighat 0. Bhawanipore 2, Calcutta Garrison 0.

State Aid To Wrestler

BOMBAY, Saturday: Srirang Vithobha Jadhav, 24, a promising wrestling champion from Kolhapur who will represent India in the forthcoming Olympic Games at Helsinki, was given financial aid to the tune of Rs. 1,000/- by the Government of Bombay. He has already collected another Rs. 1,000/- and it is learnt certain Ministers of the Bombay Government may extend financial aid to him out of their own pockets.

Cut In Betting Tax Demanded

HYDERABAD June 14 (PTI): The Secunderabad Race Club is understood to have represented to the State Government that the betting tax on the Secunderabad race course should be reduced from twelve and a half per cent to five per cent in Ooty.

The club is stated to have pointed out to the Government that the Secunderabad race course could not be compared to Madras or Bombay race courses where the betting tax was only twelve and a half (12-1|2) per cent

It is also understood to have stated that if the betting tax was reduced more people would be attracted to the Secunderabad race course and consequently government's revenue by way of betting tax would go up.

Last year the Secunderabad race club paid Rs. 2.87.000|- as betting tax to the State Government.

France Leads Argentine: Davis Cup Match

PARIS, June 14 (PTI-Reuter).—France took a 2-1 lead over Argentina in their Davis Cup European Zone quarter-final here today by winning the doubles.

Paul Remy and Robert Abdesselam scored France's victory, defeating Enrique Moreea and Alejo Russell 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

MADRAS SURPRISE I.H.F. TEAM

MADRAS, June 14 (PTI).

THE Indian Olympic Hockey team for Helsinki Games met with a reverse in the opening match of their short exhibition tour here today when Madras defeated them by one goal to nil.

Insideleft Susainathan scored the goal in the fifth minute after the interval.

Though defeated the superiority of the Olympic team was never in doubt but Madras played spirited hockey and their defence won the day.

The Olympic side dominated the exchange in the early part of the game and forced three abortive corners. A dingdong battle ensued thereafter. But when once Madras took the lead in the second half, the Indian team looked rattled and lost their grip on the game. In an effort to save the match the Olympic forwards raided the Madras goal incessantly towards the closing stages but the state defence held out.

Balbir Singh who led the Indian attack was their best forward with his spectacular dashes while Udham Singh on his left was equally good. The halfline consisting of Perumal, Keshav Dutt and Jaswant Singh also did well in their roles while Swaroop Singh and Gentle were quite safe in the defence.

The whole Madras team played as one well-knit unit today and it would be invidious ta single out anybody for special mention but lefthalf Vadivelu and goalkeeper Nurse were outstanding today.

In the first half Susainathan and Sivaprakasam muffed with two chances and just before the breather Nurse brought off a spectacular save from Babu. In the fourth minute after resumption Nurse effected another save from Balbir. A minute later Susainathan of Madras beat Olympic goalkeeper Desamuthu with an angular shot off a pass from Sivaprakasam.

This setback spurred the Olympic forwards to fresh attack and when Balbir was well placed his stick was hooked. The next five minutes saw Madras goal having miraculous escapes. Five minutes from end Udham looked a scorer all over when some rival defender came in the way. Thus the Olympic team had to retire beaten.

The Teams were:—

OLYMPIC TEAM: Desamuthu, Gentle, Swaroop Singh, Perumal, Keshav Dutt, Jaswant Singh, Dubey, Babu, Balbir Singh, Udham Singh and Ragbhirlal.

MADRAS: Nurse, Scanlan, Arul, Cotter, Newman, Vadivelu, Hurmat Ali, Sivaprakasam, Carr, Susainathan and Rangadas.

Indian Gymkhana Lose Hockey Match

LILLESHALL, Shropshire, June 14 (PTI).—The Indian Gymkhana Hockey team were beaten 1-5 this afternoon by the British Olympic Eleven in a final trial game.

Gymkhana scored after two minutes through their outside-left A. Ford, but later had to withstand heavy pressure, insideright Fletcher and centre-forward Norrin scoring for the Olympic side before the interval.

In the second half Norrin scored twice following short corners and Fletcher got the last goal from a centre by Theobald.

Ruck made some splendid saves in the Indian goal.

KHADE AND LEWIS SCORE DOUBLES AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, June 14 (PTI).

FORM horses came to the fore on the 7th day of Bangalore races here this afternoon. Five first favourites and two second choices obliged for the first time during the current racing season here. Winner picking was somewhat difficult, only in the two cup events, the R.T.C. Cup and the Club Cup which were won by Pegasus and Chandrabhan respectively.

Lewis who rode the aged English gelding Pegasus completed his double with Boy's Hurrah, a four year Indian colt.

Kedgeree, an English colt, by Prawn Curry out of Castaway won the Republic Plate (Div. I) for horses in class three comfortably. The third division of this plate went to Raja of Ramnad's Pantoscrope, another imported youngster.

The Western India rider Pandu Khade besides Lewis rode two winners. Johnson saddled two winners Chandrabhan and Sheet Anchor.

Following are the results:

The Club Cup—One Mile.

Chandrabhan (Rajah of Bobbili) 9-3, Peacock 1. Locarno (Mr. A. M. K. Karuppan Chettiar) 8-13 F. K. Black 2. Bay of Treasure (Mr. R. A. Irani) 8-13 S. Chavan 3. Purna Chand (Maharaja of Parlakimedi) 8-4 Jagdish 4. Not run: Green Dragon and Sunder. Won by: 1 1/2 l, Sh-hd., 1 l. Time: 1-47 2/5. Tote paid: Rs. 122 (Win), Rs. 18-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 13 (Places). Winner trained by Johnson. Favourite:—Bay Of Treasure.

Narasimharaja Wariyar Memorial Plate (Div. II)—Six Furlongs.

Neptune's Daughter (Messrs B. L. Ramnani and K. D. Bhagwagar) 8-5 P. Khade 1. Regal Princess (Raja of Bobbili) 7-6 Jagdish 2. Handley Cross (Mr. A. M. K. Karuppan Chettiar) 8-2 Raut 3 Bold Bid (Mr. G. A. Dossani) 9-4 Duncombe 4. Not run: Lean Note and Dauntless. Won by: 3 1/2 ls, 1 1/4 l, 1/2 l. Time: 1-21. Tote paid: Rs. 45/8 (Win). Rs. 18, Rs. 92, Rs. 18/8 (Places). Winner trained by Sadiq. Favourite: Jujwanti.

Republican Plate (Div. III)—Seven Furlongs

Pantoscope (The Rajah of Ramnad) 8-11 P. Khade 1. Black Cockade (Mr. N. L. Gupta) 9-1 Morsillo 2. Monkiss (Rani of Vizianagara) 8-6 Shankar 3. Arjun (The Maharaja of Cooch Behar) 9-0 McGaffin 4. Not run: The Flook and Scorched. Won by: 3 ls, Sh-hd, 2 1/2 ls. Time: 1-31 2/5 Tote paid: Rs. 29-8 (Win). Rs. 12, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 13 (Places). Winner trained by Ali Asker. Favourite: Pantoscope.

Narasimharaja Wadiyar Memorial Plate (Div. I)—Six Furlongs.

Sheet Anchor (Rajah of Bobbili) 9-3 Gilmore 1. Amelia (Jagirdar of Arni) 8-9 E. Cracknell 2. Miss Pierot (Mr. S. K. Sundararamiyer and Lt-Col. W. H. Kerr) 8-8 Shankar 3. Aerex (Mr. and Mrs. James Mann) 9-1 Duffy 4. Not run: Gitanjali, Harlem Lights and Blue Flame. Won by: 4 ls, 2 ls, Sh-hd. Time: 1-19 3/4. Tote paid: Rs. 33 (Win). Rs. 19, Rs. 23-8, Rs. 20-8 (Places). Winner trained by Johnson. Favourite: Sheet Anchor.

The R.C.T.C. Cup—1 1/2 Miles.

Pegasus (Mr. Manmohan) 8-10 Lewis 1. The Antvism (Raja of Mirzapuram) 8-12 McGaffin 2. Dolly (Zamindarini of Chikkavaram) 8-11 Ahmed Khan 3. Embarkation (Mr. Nariman Kaikushroo Irani) 7-1 car. 7-2 Higgson 4. Not run: Big Idea, Egyptian Belle. Won by: 3/4 l, Hd., 1 1/4 l. Time: 2-42. Tote paid: Rs. 89 (Win). Rs. 30, Rs. 16, Rs. 17 (Places). Winner trained by Jackson. Favourite: The Antavism.

Republic Plate (Div. I)—Seven Furlongs

Kedgeree (Mr. R. J. Sigtia) 9-3 Duffy 1. Reviver (Mr. A. Curlender) 8-11 McGaffin 2. Zam Zam (Messrs A. H. Ahmedbhoy and C. J. Shah) 8-10 S. Chavan 3. Queen Anne (Raja of Vizianagaram and Mr. Narasimhan) 8-7 car. 8-4 Butfoy 4. Not run: Clerina, Fair Betty and Burghley. Won by: 3/4 l, 1/2 l, 3 ls. Time: 1-30 2/5. Tote paid: Rs. 21-8 (Win). Rs. 14-8, Rs. 36-8, Rs. 16 (Places). Winner trained by Thompson. Favourite: Kedgeree.

Kashmir Plate—Seven Furlongs

Boy's Hurrah (Mr. Omprakash) 8-3 Lewis 1. Zareen (Mr. M. H. Khan) 9-1, McGaffin 2. Red Carnation (Kumar Chiman Singh) 8-7 Duffy 3. Fury (Mr. and Mrs. Nariman Khodabux Irani) 7-11 Ahmed Khan 4. Not run: Gipsy Queen and Sabah Al Khair. Won by: Sh-hd., 2 1/2 ls, 2 ls. Time: 1-32 4/5. Tote paid: Rs. 47 (Win). Rs. 17, Rs. 21, Rs. 14-8 (Places). Winner trained by S. Hajee. Favourite: Fury and Zalim (bracket).

Republic Plate (Div. II)—Seven Furlongs

Deuce of Clubs (Haji S. M. Ismail) 8-9 Ahmed Khan 1. Bramley (Mr. F. Collingwood) 9-3 E. Cracknell 2. Giselle (Raja of Nazargunj) 9-4 Peacock 3. Wild Fancy (Mr. R. J. Sigtia) 8-11 Duffy 4. Not run: Signal Echo. Won by: Sh-hd., 4 ls, 3/4 l. Time: 1-31. Tote paid: Rs. 37-8 (Win). Rs. 15, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 16 (Places). Winner trained by Baba Khan. Favourite: Deuce of Clubs.

The June Selling Plate—Seven Furlongs

Jehangir (Mr. Mohamed Lahori) 8-10 Bashu 1. Rubayat (Mr. G. A. Haji) 8-0 Devaney 2. The Marine (Mr. Maroof Farah) 8-0 Marsillo 3. As You Please (Mr. A. M. K. Karuppan Chettiar) 9-0 F. K. Black 4. Not run: Zedai and Amar Hind. Won by: 1 1/4 l, 4 ls, Hd. Time: 1-36. Tote paid: Rs. 28 (Win). Rs. 12-8, Rs. 16, Rs. 27-8 (Places). Winner trained by Owner. Favourite: Jehangir.

The Daily Treble paid on twenty-six tickets: Rs. 387.

INDIANS' INNINGS WIN OVER IRELAND

DUBLIN, June 14 (PTI).

INDIA were always on top in their two-day match with Ireland here, and they won by an innings and nine runs, with more than two hours to spare.

Ireland who began today with a score of 83 for six were dismissed in their first innings for 126, and at lunch had lost two of their second innings wickets for 62.

The only Irish batsmen to show any resistance against the varied Indian bowling in Ireland's second innings were Pollock and Ingram, who each scored fiftyfour. They were not afraid to attack the bowling but they received little support, and the match ended with the innings closing at 169.

A feature of the second innings was the five catches taken by Sen, behind the wicket. He set an excellent example to some of his team mates whose fielding did not generally match their standard of batting and bowling.

The scores were:—

INDIA (1st innings) 304

IRELAND (1st innings)

S. F. Burgin c. Sen b. Ramchand 12, L. C. Jacobson c. Roy b. Divecha 3, J. F. Pollock c. Sen b. Divecha 0, J. McCloy c. and b. Shinde 15, H. Martin b. Choudhury 5, E. Ingram c. Umrigar b. Shinde 8, L. Armstrong b. Ramchand 33, J. C. Boneter not out 12, J. Bowden c. H. Gaekwad b. Ramchand 2, S. S. Howey c. Umrigar b. Shinde 15, F. J. Miller not out 3, Extras 18. TOTAL 126

Fall of wickets: 1/4; 2/4; 3/8; 4/36; 5/36; 6/68; 7/95; 8 99; 9/123

Bowling Analysis: R. V. Divecha 7-3-17-2; G. S. Ramchand 13-7-22-3; S. G. Shinde 10-6-25-3; N. Chowdhury 11-4-27-1; H. Gaekwad 5-1-17-0.

IRELAND (2nd innings)

S. F. Burgin c. Divecha b. H Gaekwad 4, L. C. Jacobson c Umrigar b. Divecha 4, J. F. Pollock c. and b. Ramchand 54, J. McCloy c. Sen b. Ramchand 17, H. Martin c. Sen b. Shinde 2, E. Ingram c. Umrigar b. Shinde 54, J. C. Boucher c. Roy b. Shinde 0, L. Armstrong c. Sen b. Ramchand 4, J. Bowden c. Sen b Shinde 13, S. S. Honey b. Shinde 8, F. J. Miller not out 0, Extras 9. TOTAL 169.

Fall of wickets: 1/6; 2/35; 3/67, 4/72; 5/96; 6/109; 7/116; 8/161; 9/164.

Bowling Analysis: Divecha 4-0-16-1; Ramchand 10-3-24-3, Shinde 17, 3-3-49-5; N. Chowdhury 7-1-32-0; H. Gaekwad 9-1-18-1; Sarwate 7-0-16-0; Manjrekar 1-0-5-0; Umrigar 1-1-0-0.

MAZUMDAR WILL NOT GO TO BURMA

CALCUTTA, June 14 (PTI)

India's fly-weight champion, S. Mazumdar will not be able to participate in the boxing contest at Rangoon on June 20. it is learnt.

The Indian Olympic Association has asked all selected competitors for the Helsinki Olympics not to participate in any further contest without its permission. Mazumdar has been nominated to represent India in the fly-weight division at the Olympics.

Burma is holding a fund-raising contest at Rangoon on June 20.

The Hony. Secretary of the Bengal Amateur Boxing Federation said tonight that if Burma agreed they would send P. Bhattacharya, Bengal's fly-weight runner-up, as a substitute to Rangoon.

Sports News In Brief

HOCKEY MATCH DRAWN

MELBOURNE, June 14 (PTI-Reuter): The Pakistan Air Force hockey team drew 3-3 with Victoria at Olympic Park here today after being three goals down at half-time.

The Pakistan team cracked on the pace in the second half disorganising Victoria and constantly catching them out of position. Scorers for the Pakistan team were Mohsin (two) and Pangerin.

DROBNY BEATS AMPON

BRISTOL, (England), June 14 (UPA): Jaroslav Drobny of Egypt defeated Felicissimo Ampon of the Philippines 6-3, 6-2 in the semi-finals of the West England Lawn Tennis Championships on Friday.

Other semi-finals between Armando Viera of Brazil and Straight Clark of the United States will be played on Saturday because of heavy rain today.

ROBINSON TRAINS OUTDOOR

NEW YORK (New Jersey) June 14 (UPA): Sugar Ray Robinson restricted his training activities outdoor gymnasium work on Friday because of heavy sparring scheduled today and Sunday in preparation for the June 23 fight with light heavyweight champ Joey Maxim. He will box six rounds today and six on Sunday.

BOBBY LOCKE WITHDRAWS

DALLAS, Texas, June 14 (UPA) Bobby Locke of South Africa qualified on Friday for the final two rounds of the United States Open but said he was withdrawing because he has "not been feeling well."

Locke will leave by air Tuesday for England to play in the British Open. He will return for the All-American Open Tam O'Shanter and then enter the Mayo Clinic for treatment.

BEN HOGAN'S SECOND STRAIGHT SIXTY-NINE

DALLAS, June 13 (PTI-Reuter): Ben Hogan holed a twelve foot putt on the eighteenth green for his second straight 69 to take the lead in the National Open Gold Championships today. This 138 total gave him a two stroke margin over George Fazio of Clementon, New Jersey.

BOMBAY SUB-AREA FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday: HQ. Bombay Area beat the Signal Regiment by odd goals in three in the Bombay Sub Area Football Tournament at the Sub Area ground, Colaba. this evening.

A great goal by Durga Prasad in the tenth minute gave the Signal Regiment the load, who dominated the field in the first 20 minutes. HQ. Bombay Area counter attacked spiritedly and got their reward soon through their right flank Thapa who converted a good pass from Kurian. The Signals refused to be demoralised and their forwards attacked but Kirpal Singh the custodian of Bombay Area who through his smart work prevented two sure goals of the Signal Regiment. On resumption, before the Signals settled, Thapa completed the tally in the second minute. The Signal Regiment were presented with a few scoring opportunities in the latter half which were wasted by their forwards.

Ordnance Depot will meet the Supply Company on Monday.

Six Arrested For Anti-Ridgway Posters

FLORENCE June 14 (PTI-Reuter): Italian police here today arrested six men covering walls with posters and slogans against the visit to Italy of Atlantic Pact Commander, Gen. Matthew Ridgway, who arrives in Rome on Monday.

Police charged them with spreading unauthorised posters and news tending to disturb public order.

OUR BUDDING CHILD ARTISTS

Chagla Opens Exhibition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE main aim of education should be the discovery of talent in the child and its realisation, declared Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay, declaring open the Third Child Art Exhibition at Jehangir Art Gallery today.

The distinguished gathering included artists, art critics and a large number of children whose work is being exhibited at the Gallery.

The exhibition which has been organised by artist Pulin Dutt of the Fellowship School, Bombay, has been divided into eight sections dealing with the different phases of the development of child art. The number of exhibits exceed well over 500, some of which however, had already been shown at the UNESCO Child Art Exhibition held recently in Paris. The age variation is from three to thirteen years.

YARD STICK

Mr. Chagla said htat the greatness of the artist depended, in his opinion, on his vision and imagination. Therefore, to the extent the child retained his vision and imagination he became a great artist. To the extent he lost these qualities, he passed out of the realm of art he added. He said that it was not suggested that the artist should not study "old masters" or that he should not subject himself to some sort of discipline, "be it artistic discipline." What mattered was that such study or discipline should not imperil the artist's individual and original reaction to beauty.

NEW OUTLOOK

Mr. Chagla said that as the realisation that "child of today is man of tomorrow" grow, "spare the rod and spoil the child" principle was receding into the background. The emphasis today, he added, was on "watching the aptitude of the child and help him in the realisation of the free and unfettered growth of personality."

He paid a tribute to "the great public service" that the Fellowship School had rendered during a quarter of a century it had been in existence. He complimented artist Pulin Dutt, for "the splendid work he nas been doing in the cuase of child art."

Referring to the exhibits he said that he was sure that "given proper training and guidance" many of the children whose work was being shown would "flower into great artists of whom India could well be proud."

RARE EVENT

Earlier, Dr. D. G. Vyas welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Chagla said that the exhibition was "a rare event in the recent art history of Bombay.

Paying a tribute to Mr Pulin Dutt, he said that in him the country had one of the few pupils of the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who were "in the vanguard of the revival of Indian art." Mr. Dutt, he said, had studied child art in a manner in which few had approached the subject. He considered child art "not as an objective drawing but as an art by itself."

He said that art training in the schools had so far been pursued on orthodox lines and hoped that it would soon be revolutionised on the principles which had been studied by Mr. Dutt.

Mr. J. K. Ladiwalla, President of the Fellowship School Society, said that the exhibition was the work of the students of the School and formed part of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the institution. He disclosed that the School would shortly have its own building and appealed to the parents of students studying in the institution at present and to the alumni to contribute generously towards the "Building Fund."

Mr. P. C. Upadhyaya, Principal of the School, proposed a vote of thanks.

The Exhibition will remain open till June 22.

PLEA FOR A THEATRE FOR AMATEURS

BOMBAY, Saturday: A plea for brick-and-mortar theatre worthy of Bombay, for the use of amateurs and professions alikt, was made by Mr. M. R. Masani, Chairman of the Indian National Theatre, Bombay, while presiding at its Annual General Meeting this afternoon at Blavatsky Lodge, The Theatre Centre, to which the INT is affiliated, was moving to meet this crying need and Mr. Masani hoped that the city of Bombay would respond to the call.

In conclusion, Mr. Masani appealed to the Government of Bombay to exempt bonafide amateur theatre groups in the State from Entertainment Tax so as to give them a chance to thrive.

People's Art In China

BENDRE'S TOUR IMPRESSIONS

BOMBAY. Saturday.

Prof. N. S. Bendre, a member of the Indian Cultural Mission which recently visited China, said here today that the there "no's" be found in China were no unemployment, no beggars and no corruption.

During his last visit to China in 1946, Prof. Bendre said, he had had found the streets of Chinese cities lined with beggars, but the Communist regime had completely wiped them out.

Referring to the land reforms in China, he said that the land problem had been solved in a very simple way by destroying all the previous land deeds and distributing the land to families, the quantum being fixed, according to the number of members.

Prof. Bendre, who is a renowned artist, speaking on his tour impressions said that art in China was passing through a "transition period, but it had struck him as 'primitive". The Chinese, he said, had preserved their past art, but they had started with a "clean slate", their objective being to make are more useful to the common man by evolving a "peoples" art."

They nad, however great admiration for Indian art, he added.

SALARIES OF M.P's.

NEW DELHI June 14 (UPI):—The first meeting of the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament to consider the question of salary and allowances to M.P.'s will be held on June 16.

Fastest Marathon Ever Run

CHISWICK, June 14.

Jim Peters of Britain today won the British National Marathon title in two hours, 20 min. 42.2 seconds — the fastest time ever known.

The previous best known time was two hours, 25, minutes, 15 secs. set by Choi Yoon Chil of Korea at Pusan last October.

U.S. Retains Wightman Cup

LONDON, June 14.

The United States retained the Wightman Cup today when beating Britain by seven matches to zero in the womens tennis international at Wimbledon.

Spalding Professional Golf Tournament

SPALDING WORTHING SUSSEX, June 13 (PTI-Reuter): Antonio Cerda, crack Argentine golfer and Harry Weetman, British match play champion were joint winners of the Spalding Professional Tournament here today.

Red M.P.'s Out To Oust Premier Nehru

(Continued From Page 3 Col. 5)

of Part B States would continue to face major problems such as

(1) establishment of a stable and efficient administrative structure;
(2) introduction of a proper financial system including treasury arrangements: and
(3) law and order.

Centre's Objective

To deal with these problems in an efficient manner, the Part B States were likely to require from the Government of India the assistance of senior officers competent to tender advice on important administrative and financial matters.

After careful examination it was, therefore, decided to continue the practice of deputing senior administrative officers from the Centre to serve in Part B States.

It was not contemplated that under the new conditions these officers should tender advice on matters of ordinary day-to-day administration: the intention in general terms was that they should be available for consultation on important matters. They will also function as observers on behalf of the Government of India.

Having regard to the new role which the officers are now expected to play, it has been decided to re-designate them as COUNSELLORS.

The working arrangements between the Government of India and the Part B States has also been suitably revised.

The present decision is to appoint Counsellors for the States of Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat, PEPSU and Travancore-Cochin.

As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, while the Counsellors will be available for consultation by the State Governments concerned on all important policy matters it is the intention that only important matters concerning questions of major policy should be referred to the Government of India. It has been made clear to the State Governments and the Counsellors that the Government of India do not intend the Counsellor to function as a superior authority super-imposed over the Ministry of the State to which he is attached. The role the Counsellor has to play will not cut across the constitutional responsibilities of the Council of Ministers for the administration of the State to their Legislative Assembly.

In Hyderabad

In addition to a State Counsellor the Hyderabad State will have a Financial Adviser to help the State Government in dealing with their financial problems.

This is because in the initial stages the State Government will require technical assistance in formulating their taxation and other budget proposals. Apart from the size of the revenue and expenditure of the State and the special problem arising from the recent history of the State there are difficult problems connected with the large industrial undertakings in which the State Government have made large investments.

It has also been decided to have in the Ministry of States an officer of Joint Secretary's status with financial experience who, in addition to dealing with the general financial and economic problems of the Part B States will specially deal with important financial problems arising in PEPSU, Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat and Travancore-Cochin. This arrangement will enable the States in solving their financial and economic problems with due regard to their administrative and political difficulties.

Workers of the recovery organisations of the Indian and Pakistan Punjabs will meet in the third week of this month to discuss the situation arising out of the Punjab (India) high court judgement declaring the Abducted Persons (recovery and restoration) Act of 1949 invalid.

The Greatest Astrologer, Palmist & Tantrik

RAJ JYOTISHI

Pandit Harish Chandra Shastri,

Jyotistirtha, Tantrikacharya, Examiner, Govt. Board of Astrological studies.

Highly praised and honoured with unwanted testimonials by the leaders of Congress, Independent Sovereigns and thousands of learned men of India and abroad

HOUSE OF ASTROLOGY

141/1C. RUSSA ROAD. KALIGHAT

Calcutta—28. (Just East of Hazra Park). Phone: South—978.

He has acquired an uncommon power by YOGA and TANTRA in redressing the evil influence of stars and in bringing sure success in complicated Law-suits in ensuring safety from dangers, in freeing people from unhappiness of family and in healing incurable diseases despaired of by Doctors and Kavirajas.

With his vast scholarship to the Eastern and Western astronomy, astrology and supernatural powers he can foretell correctly your past, present and future. By reading your palm or the horoscope he can also advise you to avert dangers by Santi-Sastyan according to Tantrik rites and by his all-powerful Talisman.

NRISINHA KAVACHA

For curing barrenness in women, defects of still-born child and menstrual disorders, etc. Ordinary Rs. 10. Special (Quick action) Rs. 29 only.

BAGALA KAVACHA

For overcoming enemies and for winning complicated law-suits, for getting promotion and to secure command upon all. Ordinary Rs. 12; Special (Quick action) Rs. 45 only.

DHANADA KAVACHA

For earning immense wealth without any hitch by diminishing poverty. It is conductive to unusual financial success and help to gain money from import and export and Agency business, ordinary Rs. 25/-; special (Quick action) Rs. 250/- only

AKARSHANI KAVACHA

It creates permanent friendship with any friend or foe It bears extraordinary power. Ordinary Rs. 12 (Quick action) Rs. 50 only.

Those who believe in Shastras may test his uncommon powers. A few of the respectable persons who are charmed by his honest services:

Rai Bahadur K. B Roy, Chief Justice, Dhenkanal and Sarakhole Estate, Orissa; Mr P K. Sen, Judge, High Court Patna: Mr Reghunath Singh, Sadar Bazar, Delhi; Lilaram Manguram, Hyderabad, Sind, Colonel Gobind Shamser Jung Bahadur Raja of Nepal; Mr A. Chandler, England; Mr. Madhu Bose, Director Govt. Film Advisory Board; Atma Ram Rao; Mr. Protab Bahadur, M.B.B.S., U.P.; Jagdish Prasad Ludhiana, Punjab; Baijnath Khaitan, Jodhpur; World famous dancer Mr Uday Sankar; Rai Bahadur N. N. Chakravarti, Income Tax Commissioner, Delhi; Mr Babulal Choukhany, Proprietor, Bharat Luxmi Studio, Calcutta; P R Das, Bar-at-Law, Patna; Sashi Prosad Barua Zamindar Assam; Mr J D Tata Bombay etc. etc

Big Step Forward In Atomic Race

ENGINE FOR 'SUB' ON LAND READY, SAYS TRUMAN

GROTON, Connecticut, June 14 (PTI-Reuter).

PRESIDENT Truman said today that a submarine atomic engine was "almost complete" and that the United States had found the answer to the problem of harnessing atomic power to help mankind.

He was speaking at the keel-laying ceremony here for the world's first atomic-powered submarine "The Nautilus" which he described as the forerunner of atomic-powered merchant ships and atomic planes, producing electricity for factories, homes and farms.

The President did not say the atomic submarine would be in operation. He said the hull had already been on dry land at Arco, Idaho, and a full-sized working atomic engine was being put into it.

"That engine on dry land is almost complete right now" he said.

"Soon they will start it running and give it the most thorough tests. And believe it or not, when they are through working with that model, it will be perfectly possible to hitch it up to turn out electricity like any other dry land power plant."

For seven years, he said United States scientists had been working to find the answer to the problem of harnessing the destructive power of the atom bomb to peaceful use of mankind.

"Now we have found it" he said.

"The day that the propellors of this new submariine first bite into the water and drive her forward, will be the most momentous day in the field of atomic science since that first flash of light down in the desert seven years ago (the first atomic bomb explosion in New Mexico).

"Then we knew we had a bomb for war. Now we will have a working power plant for peace."

CAN YOU BEAT THAT?

WASHINGTON, June 14 (PTI-Reuter). — Senator John Sparkman, (Democrat, Alabama) presided over the Senate last night with only one member present. The Senate has 96 members.

He cast his vote for two conventions and a protocol as the other watched, then ruled that they had been approved by a two-thirds majority.

Senator Sparkman had given notice that he would table the agreements, to give any opponents a chance to object.

GOVERNORSHIP FOR PATTABHI?

PACHMARHI, June 14 (PTI).— Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, former Congress President, is prominently mentioned here now to take over as Governor of Madhya Pradesh from Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa.

No official confirmation was, however, forthcoming.

DIWAKAR AT PATNA

PATNA, June 14 (PTI).—Mr. Ranganath Ramchandra Diwakar, Governor-designate of Bihar, arrived here from Delhi by train this evening.

He will be sworn in tomorrow at 9-30 a.m.

ANEY'S MESSAGE

Mr. M. S. Aney, retiring Governor of Bihar, in a farewell message to the people of the State said: "Bihar's conscience is now awakened. I don't feel the slightest doubht that the State will succeed in being one of the most advanced and progressive States of the Indian Union."

PRESIDENT AT RANIKHET

RANIKHET, June 13 (PTI).— The President Dr. Rajendra Prasad accompanied by the U.P. Governor Mr. K. M. Munshi arrived here from Nainital today.

From Dacoit To A Saint

KATTEHAPUR (U.P.) June 14 (H.S.)

A FORMER dacoit metamorphosed into a saintly poet is at present accompanying Acharya Vinoba Bhave in his walking tour of Uttar Pradesh for the Bhoomi Dan Yagna.

Born with a silver spoon in his mouth, Ram Narain Mishra who is the chief of the village Bamaroi, joined a gang of dacoits due to bad company. Later on he became the leader of the desperadoes and is stated to have committed 24 dacoities when he was arrested.

While in jail as an under trial prisoner, he repented for his misdeeds. He was afterwards acquitted and released by the court. Ram Narain passed some days at Pondecheri and has now joined the walking tour of Acharya Bhave. Ram Narain is a good Hindi poet, it is stated.

NEW POST FOR EDEN?

LONDON, June 14 (UPA).—It was reported today that Foreign Secretary Mr. Anthony Eden may soon be shifted to another Cabinet post where he would be directly in line to succeed Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Reds Recognized As Opposition

ALLOTMENT OF SEATS IN PARLIAMENT

NEW DELHI, June 14 (PTI): Mr. A. K. Gopalan, leader of the Communist group in the House of the People, has been allotted the seat normally occupied by the Leader of the Opposition.

The Communist group is the only group recognised as such by the Speaker. Other parties and groups which have been formed since the election have not received recognition, but Smt. Sucheta Kripalani, leader of the Socialist Praja Party, will move to the front row. So will Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee.

Mr Frank Anthony, nominated member, will continue to sit in the front row. Mr. B. Das, who has been in the House longer than anyone else, has also been given a front seat, although he belongs to the Congress Party.

Among those in the second row are: Mr. Nirendranath Mukerjee, Mr. S. S. More, Mr. Sarangdhar Das, Mr. Ram Narayan Singh, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi and Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand who has been organising an independent group.

The Speaker told party leaders that the membership for recognition as a group will be 30 and as a party 50. However, numbers will not constitute the sole test. Other factors, like the party's standing in the country and whether its programme has been placed before the electorate, will also be taken into consideration.

RED MANOEUVRES OFF BALTIC

COPENHAGEN, June 14 (UPI-AFP).—Fishermen living on Danish island of Bornholm today reported that Russians were carrying over important naval manoeuvres in the Baltic sea off Danzig, it was reported here. According to these fishermen, a large air force mostly including jet planes was also participating in these manoeuvres.

Atomic Energy Used In Agriculture

NEW YORK, June 14 (PTI-Reuter): U. S. Delegate to the UN Economic Social Council, Mr. Lubin, disclosed today that atomic energy and its products had been successfully used in agriculture.

Mr. Lubin said that American agricultural scientists has succeeded in establishing cheaply the quantity and quality of fertilizers required to increase production.

Ambedkar's Impressions Of United States

BOMBAY, June 14 (PTI): Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, scheduled caste leader, said here today that the general public of the U.S.A. was "more impressed by Pakistan and her policies than India. It was more favourably inclined towards Pakistan", he added.

Dr. Ambedkar, who had gone to America to receive the degree of LL.D. from the Columbia University, was giving his impressions of the public opinion in America, as gathered from talks with various people in that country.

Reception To Shantilal Shah

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister for Labour, Government of Bombay was today given a reception on behalf of the Indian Languages Newspapers' Association at Taj.

Speaking on the occasion Mr. Shah said that the Indian languages newspapers would play an important role in the country when Hindi became the national language. He stressed the need for a technical school for teaching the art of composing and other press work.

Mr. A. R. Bhat, President of the Association welcomed Mr. Shah.

MOVE FOR SEPARATE KARNATAK PROVINCE

POONA, June 14 (PTI).

A RESOLUTION by Mr. R. R. Tambakad (Dharwar), recommending to the Government to take definite steps for the early formation of a separate province of Karnatak, heads the list of non-official resolutions for the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly beginning in Poona on June 25, according to a ballot taken by the Legislative Department here today.

The second resolution in order of priority is by Mr. M. S. Savant (Colaba) who suggests the formation of a comprehensive plan for the development of ports along the Bombay coast and roads leading to the respective towns.

The third resolution is by Mr. Nathalal D. Parikh (Bombay) who demands that the office of the Controller of Accommodation in Bombay be abolished forthwith as it has outlived its utility. Another resolution recommending to the Government to move the Government of India to include the Koyna Valley scheme in the first five year plan and to give it top priority, sponsored by Mr. Y. J. Mohite (Satara North) comes next in order.

PROHIBITION

There are also two resolutions by Mr. Naushir Bharucha (Independent)—one on the removal of the continued shortage of electrical energy in the Bombay-Poona region resulting in the enormous loss in production in Bombay State and the other on Prohibition in Bombay State.

A resolution by Mr. D. S. Khandekar (Kolhapur) who wants an enquiry to be instituted into the working of Prohibition in the State finds the thirteenth place in a list of 24 resolutions.

RELIEF WORK IN SAURASHTRA

Chief Minister of Saurashtra, Shri U. N. Dhebar recently visited the scarcity areas of the Central Saurashtra District. The picture shows the men at a relief work.

GROSS BREACH OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

Arrested Malayan Leader's Charge Against Government

SINGAPORE, June 14 (PTI).

MR. PETER WILLIAMS, former Secretary of the Singapore Labour Party, who was arrested here early today, said in a message to his party that his arrest was "a gross breach of Civil Liberties which are supposed to be enjoyed by citizens in a democratic State."

Police arrested Mr. Williams at his home, searched his house and seized some papers.

An official spokesman said the Government had evidence that his sympathies lay with the Malayan Communist Party which is carrying on guerilla warfare in the Federation. He declared that Mr. Williams proposed to try to "rally public support" to the Communist Party.

He added that Mr. Williams' conduct was calculated to "support and encourage the Communists in their "murderous activities."

BROKEN NO LAW

In his message, which was released by his brother, Mr. Williams said:

"I have broken no law in force in the colony, but have been arrested because the Government does not like certain political views I hold.

"This exposes the hollow claims of the British Government to promote democracy in Malaya."

He urged his fellow members to continue the fight for the early repeal of the emergency regulations, under which he and "large numbers of the public are being detained for the expression of their beliefs."

The General Council of the Singapore Labour Party tonight dropped a resolution which Mr. Williams had earlier given notice of moving, calling on the Government to give recognition to the illegal Malayan Communist Party and offer a general amnesty to the Communist guerillas fighting in Malaya.

MAKING EXTREMISTS

A representative of the Singapore Labour Party on the Colony's Legislative Council, Mr. Dasaratha Raj said tonight Mr. Williams' arrest "might turn the moderates in the party into extremists."

He declared the Government's move was "obviously" made as a result of Mr. Williams' draft resolution urging recognition of the Malayan Communist Party.

"The Government has apparently tried to forestall the acceptance of the resolution by the Party's Council", he said.

The Government had interfered with the free functioning of a legally recognised political party, he said, and added "Although I am not in sympathy with the resolution I cannot condone the Government's hasty action."

Strike Move In Tunis

TUNIS, June 14 (PTI-Reuter): Members of the Neo-Destour Party today toured Muslim-run shops here demanding a strike in protest against an alleged plot to poison the Bey.

Shopkeepers put up their shutters, put the strike was not expected to last more than a day.

POISONING STORY

Meanwhile at the Bey's summer palace at Carthage, Prince Mohammed told correspondents that a Tunisian textile merchant had said he was paid by member of the French residency and secret service to kill the Bey.

LORD BREVERIDGE FOR INDIA

MADRAS, June 14: Lady Mountbatten and Lord Beveridge, among others will represent Britain at the proposed International Conference of Social Workers to be held in the city in December next. Lady Mountbatten is expected to lead the British team.

'We Are Turning On Food Front'

Nehru's Call To Farmers To Produce More

CONTROLS WILL STAY, BUT MANNER OF PROCUREMENT WILL VARY

NEW DELHI, June 14.

THE Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, in broadcast to the nation tonight expressed the view that India was turning the corner in regard to food production, and the prospects were definitely hopeful.

The Prime Minister, who spoke first in English and then in Hindi, however added "Everything depends on our efforts and our will to achieve. Given that will success is certain, even though ill-fortune may sometimes attend our efforts."

In the course of his broadcast, Mr. Nehru said "Prices are going down, and the Central Government is taking steps to reduce the pool prices of wheat and milo all over the country."

PLENTY OF WHEAT

For the first time, there were large stocks of foodgrains and prices had generally gone down, except for the foreign imported grains.

"We started the year with a stock of 13.3 lakh tons of foodgrains", he said. "At present we hold a stock of more than 36 lakh tons, of which a little over 8-1|2 lakhs tons is held directly by the centre. The wheat harvest is good and our procurement this year has been better than that of last year. More foodgrains are coming from abroad.

There is at present plenty of wheat and milo in the country. There is not quite enough rice, but we are making special efforts to get larger quantities of it."

VARIATION OF CONTROL

This is the background and, if I may say so, it is a satisfactory background. But we have to be wary and we cannot grow complacent or relax our vigilance. We have always to be prepared for any contingency that might arise because of world conditions or the misfortune of drought or the activities of anti-social people. We propose to be vigilant and to take necessary steps to meet any new situation that might arise.

You know that our policy has been one of controls. This has been criticised often for various reasons, but we have felt convinced that any relaxation of it involved grave risks. And so, in spite of criticism, we have continued it.

We could not take the risk of prices rising again and bringing misfortune in their train. I want to tell you that that policy continues to guide us even though we might vary it here and there.

MADRAS EXPERIMENT

We have varied it somewhat in the Madras State and for the moment, controls have been removed there. The whole State has been divided up into six zones, five of these are more or less self-sufficient in regard to food; the sixth, comprising Malabar and the Nilgiris, is highly deficit. Within each zone, there is going to be free movement, but there will be barriers as between zones. In the deficit zone of Malabar and Nilgiris, we shall make special arrangements to supply food. Even in the others, we shall have fair price shops so as to prevent prices from going up. Rations of five ounces of rice will be provided to the present holders of ration cards and there will also be a free market where any kind of food grains can be purchased.

We have taken this step in Madras because conditions were peculiarly favourable for it there. There is a large stock of rice there, enough for more than a year on the present scale of rations, and there is much wheat and milo in addition. Prices in the free market are also low therefore any risk involved in this change was inconsiderable. But we have insured ourselves against the risk by having Government fair price shops to control the price.

If we notice any untoward development, we shall be prepared to take immediate steps to prevent it. Our machinery for doing so will be kept intact. We hope, however, and believe that the steps we have taken in Madras will prove successful and that it will not be necessary to revert to a stricter system of controls.

NO GIVING UP OF CONTROLS

It should be understood, said Mr. Nehru, that "we do not propose to give up controls and procurement, though the manner of procurement may vary.

Where conditions are favourable and risks negligible, we shall relax barriers within the states and permit freer movement or foodgrains in the state. We want to remove irksome restrictions as far as possible and offer incentives to producers to grow more".

CROP COMPETITIONS

He stressed the importance of the crop competitions and hoped that they would spread to every village in India.

"We want every farmer to enlist and we want scores of millions of farmers to take part in these competitions all over India", he said.

"May, I, before I conclude, offer you my grateful thanks for the innumerable messages of greetings and goodwill that came to me in my assumption for a second time of the high office of Prime Minister. Vast numbers of friends and comrades, known and unknown from all over the country, sent these heartening messages and I felt infinitely grateful and very humble on receipt of this high token of your affection and goodwill. May I be worthy of it, and may our beloved Motherland advance and prosper by our service and our joint efforts."—U.P.I. & P.T.I.

LOW-LYING AREAS OF CITY FLOODED

Three Inches Of Rain In Three Hours

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE monsoon has started in right earnest, the showers being sharp and widespread in the city and suburbs today. During the period between 8-30 a.m. and 11-30 p.m. the Santa Cruz Observatory recorded a rainfall of nearly four inches.

The low-lying areas of the city were flooded and at many places tram and bus services had to be suspended. The local train service on the Central Railway lines was also disorganised.

Since this morning the sky was overcast with clouds and it was dizzling throughout the day.

At about 5-15 p.m. blinding rain poured incessantly causing the low-lying areas even in the Fort to be flooded. Between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. the rain fall was only one inch but after this period, within 3 hours' nearly three more inches of rainfall was recorded by the observatory. Cinema houses and places of entertainment which are usually packed on Saturday night, were showed poor attendances due to lack of transport owing to the heavy downpour.

Local train service between Byculla and Victoria Terminus was disorganised as the lines were covered with knee-deep water and those trains that came in were running behind schedule. On the Western Railway line, the locals were running late.

The area between Dadar and Parel was turned into a lake and people had wade with great difficulty. Cars which could manage to negotiate the area did so on the raised tram track, while several others brought to a standstill.

Usual spots of mansoon floods—Bhendi Bazar, Nul Bazar, Khetwadi, Gulalwadi, Grand Road and Gamdevi—were affected and in some of these areas tram and bus traffic was suspended.

The Santa Cruz Weather Forecasting Station stated at night today that the monsoon was strengthening in Konkan where rainfall has been widespread. Thundershowers were also reported from South Gujerat and Soulashtra.

Bombay city and suburbs will have frequent showers on Sunday.

The Corner

RECEPTION TO BOMBAY MINISTER

Mr. Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Labour, Bombay Government, was given a reception by the Indian Languages Newspapers' Association at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday. Photo shows Mr. Shah addressing the gathering.

MASSIVE CHINESE MAGINOT LINE

What British Division Is Facing In Korea

WITH THE COMMONWEALTH DIVISION IN KOREA, June 14.

BRITISH Defence Minister Earl Alexander told pressmen here today after a tour of the front that if the Communists attacked they would suffer "terrific" losses without breaking through.

Asked whether United Nations planes should bomb Manchuria, if large scale fighting broke out again, Earl Alexander said "We must wait and see".

"If it became so serious that we must risk losing our position then we should have to think twice about it", he added.

"We do not want to extend the war", he said. "However, it would be easy to bomb".

Asked whether the United Nations' forces were strong enough to go to the Yalu River, Korea's northern border, Earl Alexander said: "I doubt if we could go to the Yalu. The Communists could push in more troops from Manchuria".

CHINESE MAGINOT LINE

The Division's Commander General Cassels told Earl Alexander of a "massive Chinese Maginot line" facing the Commonwealh Division.

For nine miles behind their lines the Chinese can travel without coming above ground, he said. In nearly nine months they had been facing each other, the Chinese had tunnelled hundreds of miles of subterranean passages to escape the 24-hour combined Commonwealth artillery and air attacks.

RED AIRFIELD DESTROYED

American air force headquarters announced that more than 150 Allied fighter bombers today demolished an important partly rebuilt Communist airfield east of Pyongyang, the north Korean capital.

A Peking radio broadcast heard in San Francisco said the proposal to invite five funeral military to invite five neutral military leaders to Koje was a sign of "America's guilt."

The broadcast said that if such neutral observers were sent to Koje, the camp authorities "reckon to be able to parade carefully selected groups of prisoners for inspection."

REDS KILL 3,000 IN KWANGSI

HONG KONG, June 14 (UPA): Press reports said on Friday that 3,000 persons were killed by Communist troops in the villages of the Kwangsi province when they resisted resettlement.

The reports said that the villagers fought with the aid of anti-Communist guerillas but were overwhelmed by Red regulars who razed at least 20 villages in five days.

In the Kwangtung province, according to reports here, the Communists have been conducting a sweeping purge of low level officials and have arrested at least 800 typical men. The charges were corruption and leniency towards landlords when carrying out land reforms.

NEUTRAL NATIONS FOR KOJE

U.S. Going Ahead With Plan

WASHINGTON, June 14 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Defence Department advised President Truman yesterday that it was going ahead with arrangements to invite military observers from neutral countries to survey the prison camp situation on Koje Island.

Mr. Truman proposed last Wednesday that military observers from Sweden, Switzerland, India, Pakistan, and Indonesia be invited to visit Koje and see how the United Nations treated Communist prisoners of war.

Deputy Secretary William C. Foster wrote to the President that the Defence Department was following up his suggestion in consultation with the State Department.

No Way For Minister!

BHOPAL, June 14 (PTI): Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Railway Minister, yesterday elbowed his way through hundreds of third class passengers, to make an on-the-spot enquiry, about arrangements in the waiting room at the Bhopal railway station.

He decided to utilise a few minutes at his disposal prior to boarding the train for Delhi, to inspect the third class waiting room, and discussed with the station master the ways for providing more amenities to the passengers.

Not recognising the Railway Minister the rustic passengers squatting in the waiting room were reluctant to make way for him, but regretted their ignorance following the disclosure of his identity after he had left.

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR TEACHING STAFF

Bombay University Senate's Decision

MORE FACILITIES FOR S.S.C. STUDENTS FOR ENTRANCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Senate of the University of Bombay at its meeting today accorded sanction to the revision of grades of its teaching personnel and a certain category of its administrative officers. The proposal which was sponsored by the Syndicate was carried by a large majority after an elaborate discussion. Vice-Chancellor Mr. N. J. Wadia presided.

The teaching staff coming under the purview of the new scales include professors, readers and lecturers, while the administrative officers benefited by the change are the Registrar, the Deputy Registrar, the Librarian and the Chief Accountant.

For the post of a professor the new scale fixed is Rs. 800-50-1,250 in place of the old scale of Rs. 800-50-1,000. The reader will get under the new dispensation Rs. 500-25-800 instead of the old scale of Rs. 400-25-700; a lecturer will get Rs. 300-25-600 in place of the existing scale of Rs. 200-20-400-25-500.

The Registrar is now entitled to a scale of Rs. 800-50-1,250 in lieu of Rs. 750-50-1000; the Deputy Registrar Rs. 500-25-800 instead of Rs. 400-25-700; the Chief Accountant Rs. 400-25-700 instead of Rs. 400-20-500: and the Librarian Rs 500-25-8—instead of Rs. 400-25-550-25-700.

Moving the resolution Sir Vithal Chandavarkar pointed out that it was not possible to obtain intelligent and efficient recruits on the present scales of salary. Even in the case of those who were already there, there was temptation to quit for more remunerative jobs.

Stating that the scales that the Syndicate had recommended were reasonable Sir Vithal added: "If you want to attract men of higher calibre you must make posts at attractive as possible. We must do something which will make our staff happy and contended and enable them to stick to the University, even when better offers are made from outside."

Sir Vithal urged that particularly in the case of research this must be so, otherwise the cause of research was likely to suffer.

Mr. K. M. Khadye opposed the motion on principle. He had no objection to giving a better deal to those who were deserving, but he could not agree with the view expressed that "if you don't give this salary to these people they would go elsewhere."

Mr. Khadye argued that those who entered the service of the University did so because of its cultural value and environment and several other advantages which they did not find elsewhere. He warned the Senate that any indiscriminate increase in salaries would intensify the financial crisis through which the University was passing at present.

Mr. Khadye said that the University at present had only two Teaching Departments. There was a time when they were thinking of starting one or two more Departments. The idea had however to be dropped because of financial stringency. Instead, they were now thinking in terms of increasing the salaries. Such a step was likely to make it imppssible for them to start new Departments. Nor was there any possibility of undertaking or developing post-graduate work which in fact, was the duty of the Univesity. He hoped wiser counsel would prevail.

The motion was then put to vote and carried. An amendment suggesting the reference of the motion vack to the Syndicate had to be dropped for want of a seconder.

OVERALL DEFICIT

The Senate adopted the annual financial statement including the budget estimates for the year 1952-53 and the revised estimates for 1951-52 as prepared by the Syndicate. The budget showed an over-all deficit of Rs. 1 17,492, the total receipts for the year being Rs. 2,649,457 and the total expenditure being put at Rs 2,766,949.

As pointed out in the budget notes, the budget deficit was exclusive of the Capital expenditure. It was further pointed out that the present Government grant of Rs. 605,000 was insufficient for the current expenditure and that the University was in need of more financial assistance if it was to undertake schemes of expansion of the existing Departments.

Speaking on the budget Sir Vithal Chandavarkar said that though the Government grants had been cut down they had to go ahead with their work of expansion from department to department. He hoped that the Finance Minister of the Government of Bombay Dr. Jivraj Mehta, who was present at the meeting, would appreciate their difficulties and would help them out.

DONATIONS

The Senate accepted a donation of Rs. 14,000 from Khan Mahadur J. B. Vatcha for the purpose of founding a scholarship to be known as the "Furdunji Pejonji Catch Bar-at-Law, Bejonji Marjekji Vatch and Bai Ratanbai Pejonji Vatch Scholarship" to be awarded at the B.A (Special) Examination.

A further offer of Rs. 10,000 coming from Mr. F. Godinho for founding a Gold Medal to be called the "Fenelon Bossuet Godinho Gold Medal" to be awarded at the first M.B.B.S. Examination was also accepted by the Senate.

One more offer of a donation of Rs. 10,000 came from Dewan Bahadur K.M. Jhaveri, a member of the Syndicate, for founding a scholarship in the nam eof his wife Shrimati Tulja Gauri, and to be awarded at the B.A. Examination. This was also accepted by the Senate.

'VARSITY HOSTEL

Earlier at a special meeting the Senate sanctioned the continuance of the University Hostel at Maine Lines for a further period of three years notwithstanding its earlier decision to close the same in view of the additional accommodation provided for about fifty students according to the revised scheme of the University Hostel at Matunga.

FOR S.S.C. ENTRANT

The Senate at its ordinary meeting laid down an alternative standard in addition to the existing standard for determining the eligibility of candidates passing the S.S.C. Examination for admission to the University courses. A resolution to this effect moved by Principal V. K. Joag was passed by a large majority.

The alternative standard gives facilities to the S.S.C. students to select the non-academic subjects, besides the academic subjects, prescribed by the University. The student will now be able to select two and three subjects from A and B Groups respectively— the two groups which consist of academic subjects only. In addition he will have to select two subjects from Group C which consists of non-academic subjects including type-writing, tailoring, etc.

By securing 45 per cent of the aggregate number of marks assigned to these subjects he will be elijible to become a student of the University.

Principal Gunjikar moved an amendment to the effect that only those students who secured 45 cent of the aggregate number of marks from the five subjects of A and B groups should be considered as eligible for admission to the University.

He deplored that the existing standard of college education was too low and warned that by giving an option to the students to secure admission via "non-academic subjects" they would help in further deteriorating the standard of university education.

Principal Joag who moved the resolution stressed the need for allowing a larger number of students to be admitted in the University. For this reason he felt that the option to take non-academic subjects was necessary and in the larger interests of the students.

CAMPAIGN FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

Truman On International Aspects Of Problem

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14 (UPI-AFP).

PRESIDENT TRUMAN MADE A STRONG PLEA YESTERDAY FOR RACIAL TOLERANCE AND EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ASIAN AND AFRICAN PEOPLES.

In a speech at Howard University where most of the students are coloured on the occasion of the graduating ceremony. Mr. Truman said: "I wish I could say to you, who are graduating today, that no opportunity to use your skills and knowledge would ever be denied you.

CIVIL RIGHTS BODY

Mr. Truman recalled that shortly after he became President, he created the Civil Rights Commission which was to draw up legislation to put an end to racial discrimination in the U.S.A. "A good many people advised me not to raise this whole question of civil rights. They said it would only make things worse." But you cannot cure a moral problem or a social problem by ignoring it."

Mr. Truman stressed that his programme had already produced some results. Some gains had been made and these, he said, would be permanent. "They have been written quietly but firmly into our basic laws and our institutions. 'They will never be undone", he said. That on two of the recommendations on this question he had made in 1948, one had been voted but as long as he continued in office, he would press Congress to adopt the remainder of the recommendations.

Mr. Truman then turned to international aspects of the problem. He said "in many countries of the world misery, poverty and poor health are widespread." The USA could improve the lot of these countries especially through the Point Four Programme. We should realise that much of the trouble in the world today is due to false ideas of racial superiority. In the past, the conduct of the democratic nations has too often been marred by racial pride that has left its scars between east and west. Today, we are reaching a fuller understanding of the brotherhood of man. We are working with the new nations of Asia and Africa as equals, anything else would be a betrayal of democratic ideals."

The President concluded: "If all the people of the world including the people of the Soviet Union could know and appreciate this fact, lasting peace and justice would not be a dream. They would be a reality."

Chlorophyll-Nature's Miracle Chemical

By Herb Bailey

There may have been more sense than nonsense in the fact that in days gone by people applied green leaves to open wounds to help them heal. It has recently been discovered that the chemical that makes leaves and grass green —chlorophyll—has definite value as a therapeutic and a deodorizing agent.

Chlorophyll nas recently been combined in dental creams and powders in the United States to help maintain healthy gums and to aid in keeping the mouth free of odours. There are indications that it is also of great value in helping to prevent tooth decay. commercial dentifrices including chlorophyll have only been put on the market after exhaustive clinical tests have proved their worth.

A series of intensive experiments were carried out over a period of four years at the Loyola University's College of Dentistry in Chicago on 1,755 patients of which 618 were "controls." These tests indicate that:

"Chlorophyll used as a dentifrice can control or stop the major manifestations of gingivitis and simple pyorrhoea as well as trench mouth. What's more, Chlorophyll delivers a knockout punch to unpleasant breath and the bacteria linked with tooth decay."

These experiments were carried out under the supervision of Dr. Gustav Rapp noted biochemist and head of the Research Department at Loyola University. This project, a most important one in dental history—will have far-reaching applications for people of all ages, since gum treatments can now be handled largely in the home by the person himself.

Not until the indisputable evidence on more than 1,700 patients was obtained did the University team report the results to dentists and the American people. Exclusive of the "controls" and those with definite bone envolvement, not once did the Chlorophyll treatment fail to check the symptoms of the gum troubles! And when the 600 "controls" were switched to the Chlorophyll treatment they responded with equally satisfying cures. Further tests carried out by the same group showed conclusively that when a dental cream with Chlorophyll was used mouth odours were quickly destroyed.

It may be that not in the too distant future, we will have a Chlorophyll toothpaste available to us in India that will actually keep our gums healthy and help us to keep our teeth longer.

Prohibition Conviction Quashed

THANA, June 14 (H.S.): A man's breath having smelt of alcohol was not a true and safe indication that he had taken liquor prohibited under the Bombay Prohibition Act.

Accepting this plea, Mr. R. S. Waze, the Sessions Judge of Thana, acquitted and released Mr. Nizam Sheikh Saheb Kudai of Bhivandi who was convicted and sentenced by the Resident Magistrate of Bhivandi under Sec. 66 (b) of the Bombay Prohibition Act, to undergo 3 months' R.I. and pay a fine of Rs. 500. Mr. Kudai had appealed to the Sessions Court against the verdict of the lower Court.

A. K. Chanda For Ministry Of Production

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, June 14: The Financial Commissioner of Railways Mr. A. K. Chanda has been appointed as the Secretary for the Ministry of Production, I learn. Mr. P. C. Bhattacharyya, Secretary, Economic Committee of the Cabinet succeeds Mr. A. K. Chanda as Financial Commissioner for the Railways. Mr. Raghavan Pillai, Cabinet Secretary is proceeding on eight weeks' leave next month. Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar, Commerce Secretary, will officiate for him and the joint Secretary of Commerce, Mr. S. Bhoothlingham will officiate for Mr. Sukthankar.

Warning To Gwalior Daily

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE ISSUE

INDORE, June 14 (PTI).—The Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly today accepted after a heated discussion the Privilege Committee's report regarding the publication of a question in 'Madhya Bharat Prakash', a daily of Gwalior on March 26 before it was asked in the House.

The Committee held that the publication constituted a breach of privilege of the House and recommended that the editor of the paper be warned against acting similarly in future.

WIRELESS OPERATOR IN TROUBLE

Supplied Information Useful To Enemy

LONDON, June 14 (PTI-Reuter).—William Martin Marshall, aged 24, a wireless operator in the British diplomatic wireless service, was charged here today with communicating to Pavel Kuznetsov, Second Secretary to the Soviet Embassy, information calculated to be useful to an enemy.

He was arrested last night.

Single and living with his parents, Marshall was at work at the Foreign Office radio station in London yesterday.

RAJAJI WARNS AGAINST COMMUNISTS

CUDDAPAH, June 14 (PTI).

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Chief Minister of Madras cautioned the people of Pamidi village near Anantapur today against being deceived by tall promises made by persons belonging to parties other than the Congress.

India was a big family and Rayalaseema was a part of it. The Congress was the grand father of the family. He compared many parties in the country to "dayathies" (first cousins) trying to split the family by creating internal dissensions. He asked the people not to be lured away by their promises but "to have faith in Government, and the Congress who were the protectors".

"Whenever you are in difficulties say Ram Ram and Hanuman will protect you from Rakshasas", he said. He asked the people to help the Government in detecting illicit distillation. Those who sold illicit arrack should be more severely punished than those who drank it, he said.

Mr. Rajagopalachari indicated here tonight that some new taxes would be imposed in the ensuing budget.

ELECTRICITY CUT TO CONTINUE MONTH MORE

Poor Rainfall In Catchment Areas

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In view of the poor rainfall in the catchment areas of the three lakes of the Hydro Company so far, the Government of Bombay has decided to continue the rationing of electric supply in the Bombay-Poona area upto the end of July, 1952, at the present scale.

However, the supply position is being watched closely and rationing will be relaxed or discontinued, as soon as such a step is warranted.

This decision is taken by the Government after examining the question in consultation with the Standing Advisory Committee (Electrical Power).

POOR RAINFALL

The monsoon of 1951 was bad and was preceded by poor monsoon with the result that the lake levels in June, 1952, are the lowest on record and it would require a very good monsoon indeed and early rains to bring the lakes to the normal levels. The rainfall in the catchment areas of the Hydro Company's three lakes up to June 12, 1952, is 2.8" as compared to an average of 5.4" for the period 1927-51.

ADDITIONAL POWER

The only additional generation that will be available during 1952-53, apart from the storage dependent on monsoon, will be about 100 million units from the two new units of 12,000 kw each under installation by the Central Railway. The date of commissioning of these generators has, however, been unfortunately retarded due to unforeseen circumstances and they are now expected to be commissioned in October and November 1952.

POWER CUT PROSPECT IN MADRAS

MADURA, June 14 (PTI): The cent per cent cut in the consumption of electricity by industrial concerns in the area served by the Papanasam-Mettur-Pykara hydroelectric grid would be enforced, if necessary, from June 20 and not June 17 as stated earlier, according to information received here today. The total cut will be enforced only if the water levels in the three reservoirs warrant it.

With the setting in of the southwest monsoon in strength from yesterday, it is hoped water levels in the reservoirs will rise and there will be no need for stopping all supply of electricity to industry.

An official of the electricity department said that according to today's indications, the water level in Pykara seemed to have risen, as Pykara was not taking any load today from papanasam. But at papanasam, there is at present little inflow into the lake. Though the sky was overcast for last three days in the catchment area. There was no good rain.

Compensation To Workers

MADURA, June 14, (PTI).

Workers employed in industries using electric power in Tamilnad have lost in the past four months forty-five days work due to power cut, according to Mr. G. Ramanujam, Secretary of the Tamilnad branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Ramanujam in a statement says that the proposed complete stoppage of electric power to industries from June 17 would make several thousands of workers in the state fully unemployed.

Mr. Ramanujam says it is a matter of great urgency that these workers should be paid some subsistence allowance for the days of their involuntary unemployment, and this relief must come from employers quickly.

He appeals to the State Government to convene immediately a conference of representatives of labour and industry for arriving at a satisfactory basis for payment of this subsistence allowance.

SOCIALIST SATYAGRAHA

Test Case At Amreli

AHMEDABAD, June 14 (PTI).—Mr. G. G. Mehta, President of the All-India Bank Employees' Federation, and two other Socialist Satyagrahis courted arrest at Amreli yesterday when they addressed a meeting in protest against the increase in food prices within the prohibited area around the Government godown according to a report reaching here today.

The Satyagrahis were released on bail of Rs. 200 each as they wanted to "fight out their case." This is the first case in which Socialist Satyagrahis have not "pleaded guilty" and decided to "assert their right of Satyagraha."

Twenty-five Satyagrahis have been arrested so far since the Socialist Party launched its Satyagraha five days back at Amreli.

Satyagraha Postponed

HYDERABAD June 14 (PTI): The City Socialist Party has decided to postpone its food Satyagraha campaign scheduled to commence tomorrow. The Food Satyagraha Action Committee, in a statement to the press today, said that the decision was taken in view of the Government's statement of policy that it will try all measures to bring down the prices of food grains in the course of the next three months.

Today's Satyagrahis

Socialist Party (Bombay), announce:

A batch of 20 Satyagrahis led by Ismail Khawaja Hussain, Municipal Councillor will start from Mastan Talao on Sunday the 15th June, at 5-30 p.m. and via Ghowki Mohalla, Doctor Street, Sandhurst Road, Bhendi Bazar Junction, Imamwada, Tandel Street, Nishanpada, Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Jail Road East, Jail Road North, Babula Tank Road, Umarkhadi Road, Jail Road East, Noorbaug, Dr. Maheshwari Road, Dongri Bridge, Frere Road and will go to grain godown at Dongri.

HYDERABAD: The strength of the Congress party in the 175-member state Assembly has gone up from 93 to 94 with the admission to its membership of an independent member, Mr. Brahma Reddy (Nagar-Kurnool).

Opposition Walkout In Hyderabad

SECUNDERABAD, June 14 (PTI): The opposition in the Hyderabad State Assembly comprising the People's Democratic Front and the United Peoples Party staged a walk-out from the House this morning, following rejection by the House of their demand for holding the elections to the University Senate and the Railway Advisory Committee based on proportionate representation by a single transferable vote.

The opposition demand was negatived by 90 votes against 62.

As soon as the result of the poll was declared by the Speaker, the leader of the opposition Mr. V. D. Deshpande rose in his seat and said that he would like to protest against the undemocratic attitude of the Congress party.

Speaker: No remarks.

Deshpande: We are not taking part in the elections and are withdrawing from the House in protest.

Speaker: Your action is protest against democracy.

Deshpande: I protest your ruling.

The opposition then withdrew 'en bloc'.

They Want Separate Nepali State

KALIMPONG, June 14 (PTI): Mr. N. B. Gurung, President of the All-India Gurkha League, reiterated yesterday the League demand for a separate state of Nepali speaking people comprising of Darjeeling District and Duars area of Jalpaiguri.

In a statement, Mr. Gurung appealed to the Government to give top priority consideration to this demand in view of Congress policy regarding regrouping of provinces on linguistic basis.

NO DECISION ABOUT AILING KING'S FUTURE

LAUSANNE, June 14 (UPI-AFP) A well-informed source stated here today, that an envoy from Jordan Government arrived here yesterday, and had important conversations with King Talal who is staying here. It is understood that no decision about the King's future has yet been taken. It is believed, that conversations will be resumed officially in two or three days so that the King can examine the proposals made to him by his government.

TALAL STICKS TO HIS HOTEL SUITE

LAUSANNE, June 14 (PTI-Reuter): Hafez Abdul Hadi, Jordan Chief of Protocol, who joined King Talal here on Tuesday, declared in a statement today: "The King's plans are his own personal affair."

King Talal remained in his Lausanne hotel suite yesterday.

It had been expected that his younger brother, Emir Naif would reach Lausanne yesterday from Beirut but he was not on board on either of the planes from the Middle East which landed at Geneva airport.

Moscow's New Envoy To Britain

LONDON, June 14 (PTI-Reuter).

MOSCOW Radio last night announced the appointment of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko as new Soviet Ambassador to London. He succeeds M Goergi Zarubin who is leaving London today for Moscow.

The radio quoted an official statement by the Soviet News Agency Tass, that the Supreme Soviet had appointed M. Gromyko, Ambassador and Minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain and had relieved him of his duties as Deputy Foreign Minister.

RESHUFFLING

This is the latest development in a reshuffle of Soviet diplomatic representation in London, Washington and Peking.

M. Alexander Panyushkin left United States last Tuesday to become Soviet Ambassador to the Chinese Peoples Republic.

Mr. Goergi Zarubin who makes way for M. Gromyko in London has been re-assigned to Washington in M. Panyushkin's place as Ambassador.

No assignment has been announced for the present Soviet Ambassador in Peking Nicolai Roschin.

BRITAIN AGREES

LONDON, June 14 (PTI-Reuter): The British Government has agreed to the appointment of Mr. Andrei Gromyko as Soviet Ambassador in London, it was learned here authoritatively today.

TOWARDS RAPPROCHEMENT

MOSCOW, June 14 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Andrei Gromkyo's appointment as Russian Ambassador to London is seen here by Western diplomats as showing the Soviet Union's desire for a rapprochement with Britain and an improvement in Anglo-Soviet relations.

INDIAN STEEL INDUSTRY'S EXPANSION

World Bank Mission To Study Prospects

NEW DELHI, June 14. (PTI).

A World Bank Mission arrived here this morning to study the present production capacity of the iron and steel industry in India and the prospects of its expansion.

The Mission is headed by Mr. George D. Woods, Chairman of the "First Boston Corporation", an American investment and Banking Corporation, whose services have been obtained by the World Bank for the purpose of the Mission.

ALLOCATIONS

The amount of the loan sought by India is not known, nor is it known whether the loan is to be advanced to the steel producing companies direct, or to the Government of India, who will allocate shared from it to the steel producing companies, reserving part of it for their own blast furnaces proposed to be set up either in Orissa or Madhya Pradesh to produce 350,000 tons of pig iron a year.

It appears that new blast furnaces, if set up by the Tatas or the Steel Corporation of Bengal, will cost only about Rs. 8 to 10 crores, as compared to Rs. 14 to 16 crores if set up by the Government of India. A consideration which may, however, weigh with the Government in setting up their own blast furnaces is that these may become the nuclei of new steel plants after some years. A new steel plant may cost the Government between Rs. 80 and 100 crores.

The fact that the head of an American investment Corporation had selected to lead the World Bank Mission to India has given rise to the belief that it may even result in an arrangement in which American capital can participate in an Indian Government-sponsored iron and steel project.

An offer from the Japanese to invest 49 per cent of the capital in a pig iron factory has been under the Government of India's consideration for some time. A delegation of three high officials was proposed to be deputed to visit Japan to carry on the negotiations, but no decision appears to have been taken so far. If Japan participates in a pig iron factory in India, she will be entitled to buy iron for her own requirements at about 70 per cent of the price she is presently paying the U.S.A. for it.

The German firm of Krupps also offered technical assistance in setting up a pig iron factory in India, but the talks did not progress as the Germans did not intend to invest their capital in the project.

India's steel production in 1951 was 1,040,000 tons, the highest since 1947. All the three steel producers—the Tatas, the Bengal Steel Corporation, and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works,—have undertaken schemes to expand their production, which w three to seven years are expected to result in an additional production of 450,000 tons a year.

Pig iron production last year amounted to 280,000 tons, as against India's total estimated requirement of 600,000 tons.

World Bank Mission Meets Nehru

NEW DELHI, June 14: A World Bank mission arrived here this morning to discuss with the Government of India a proposal for a World Bank loan to increase iron and steel production in India.

The Mission lunched with the Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. Earlier it had met the Finance Minister Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, as also the Finance Secretary Mr K. G. Ambegaonkar, the Commerce and industry secretary Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar, and the Production Secretary Mr. C. C Desai.

The mission is headed by Mr. George D. Woods, Chairman of the first Boston Corporation, one of the topranking investiment houses on Wall Street, New York, whose services have been obtained by the World Bank for the purpose of the mission.

Bhoodan Yagna A New Revolution

VINOBA BHAVE'S CALL

MUNDADA REABARELI, June 14 (UPI): Acharya Vinoba Bhave arrived here this morning from Ataura and was given a warm welcome near river Sai.

Addressing the audience which had gathered to receive him, Acharyaji said the message of his bhoodan yagna mission should reach every home in all the 1,200 villages of the district by all workers, irrespective of party affiliations. The land problem would be solved only when every one of them felt individual responsibility and co-operated with him, he said.

He added: "New brains are needed to grasp new ideas. World history bears evidence to the fact that the old had never been leaders of any revolution and bhoodan yagna is a revolution as it places before the world a new philosophy of life. Young people should come forward to change the old order and bring in a new one by unique technique developed by India."

SOCIAL WORKERS IN PLANNING BODIES

M.P. Patil's Hope

POONA, June 14 (PTI): Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Co-operation and Local Self-Government, Government of Bombay, said here today that there was a possibility of non-official social workers being included in the Planning Committees of the State Government, which at present were constituted of Ministers and Secretaries of Government Departments.

Addressing the eighth session of the State Co-operative Council under the presidentship of Mr. J. A. Madan, Mr. Patil said that there was a great need for close association of the people with the programme of the community projects sponsored under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement. The co-operative movement if properly utilised, was capable of bringing about such association, Mr. Patil added.

He revealed that Community Project scheme for the Bombay State would include association of village 'Panchayats' and village co-operative societies at village level and guidance of District Development Boards at district level. Mr. Patil, however, added that the entire question was still under the consideration of the Government, and nothing exact could be forecast at this stage.

KNOW YOUR FUTURE

Amazingly accurate Astrological answers with helpful psychological advice on your 5 questions Rs. 2/-. Weekly DIRECTIONS for the rest of 1952 Monthly and Yearly Forecasts with exact dates of actual occurrences for the rest of the year Rs. 3/-.

GENERAL HOROSCOPE Reading of 30 pages covering all important aspects of life and general influences for the next 10 years. Price Rs 10/- Postages extra by V. P. Send full Birth Data always.

PROF. SEKHAR

The Great Mesmerist and Zamindar, ELURU (W. G. Dt.) (S. India).

RED VICTORY IN JODHPUR

JODHPUR, June 14 (PTI): Mr. H. K. Vyas (Communist) has been declared elected to the Rajasthan Assembly today in the bye-election from Jodhpur city "B" constituency.

Mr. Vyas polled 3,128 votes while his immediate opponents Dr. Khet Lakhani (Independent) and Shrimati Kumari Bhatia (Congress) polled 2631 and 1947 votes respectively. Six candidates contested the seat.

The total number of votes polled were estimated to be a little over 11,000

Mr. Vyas is the Provincial Secretary of the Rajasthan Communist Party and is the first Communist member to be returned from Rajasthan to the state Assembly.

Counting of votes for the Jodhpur-Jaiselmer Parliamentary seat will take place on Monday, June 16.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF STATE CONGRESS

Shastri's Clarification

NEW DELHI, June 14 (PTI): The Congress General Secretary, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, said here today that the Congress High Command had no proposal to vest the Chief Ministers of states with the presidentship of the State Congress organisations

Mr. Shastri said that his talks with Congress workers of Bhopal seemed to have created a misunderstanding.

While talking with Congress workers he had stressed the need for avoiding contest in the election of the state Congress chief as an unanimous election would help in maintaining close relations between the Ministry and the Congress committees. One of the workers suggested that there should be a strong President who should control the Ministry.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST RED

SIMLA, June 14 (PTI): A group of persons, who described themselves as members of a "Society for the defence of freedom in India", today staged a demonstration outside the Punjab Assembly, shortly before the house assembled for the budget session.

They shouted anti-Communist slogans, more vehemently when a Communist member of the House was noticed approaching the Assembly chamber.

The Speaker of the Punjab Assembly Dr. Satyapal, drew attention of the members to the matter and said, the conduct of the demonstrators was "disorderly and even amounted to a grave contempt of the House."

He wanted suitable steps to be taken to prevent recurrence of what had happened outside and appointed a Committee of the House for maintaining privileges of the members.

Alwar Congressmen Assaulted

JAIPUR, June 14 (PTI): A number of persons including four members of the Rajasthan Assembly and the President of the Alwar District Congress were injured when an anti-corruption demonstration organised by the Alwar District Congress at Behord was attacked by a group of persons, according to a report reaching here today.

Further details are not available.

GOAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

Four Taken To Unknown Destination

BOMBAY, Saturday: Four Goan political prisoners, who have been in jail since 1948 in Aguada, Goa, have been removed to an unknown destination by the Portuguese steamship "India", according to reports reaching official circles here today.

They are Mr. Pandurang Shirodkar, Mr. Guilhermo Ticlo, Mr. Nilkant Karanpurcar and Dr. Mayenkar.

INDO-U. S. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Last Operational Agreement Signed

NEW DELHI, June 14, 1952.

AN Indo-American Agreement whereby the Government of the United States of America will provide technical assistance, equipment and supplies to assist in the construction of dams irrigation canals and power plants in India was signed in New Delhi today.

This Agreement is the 11th and the last Operational Agreement concluded within the general framework of the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement. Two other Agreements on malaria control, forest research and experiments for the prevention of the spread of the Rajputana desert were signed earlier this week.

With the conclusion of these Agreements the allocation of $50 million contributed by the U.S.A. to the Indo-American Technical Cooperation Fund set by the General Agreement of January this year is completed. The contribution of the Government of India to the projects financed out of this Fund comes to about Rs. 41.01 crores. The projects covered by the 11 Agreements are:

	U.S. Contribution (in dollars)	Indian expenditure (in rupees)
Supply of fertilisers	10,650,000	4,400,000
Supply of iron and steel	8,385,000	120,000
Locust control	230,000	248,000
Research on soil and use of fertilisers	200,000	842,540
Development of marine fisheries	2,462,000	6,895,000
Groundwater irrigation (2000 tube-wells)	13,700,000	44,430,000
Training of village level workers	166,000	7,537,000
Community development programme	8,671,000	343,834,000
Malaria Control	648,000	37,350
Forest research and desert control	104,000	208,000
River valley schemes	4,784,000	500,000
	50,000,000	410,151,890
	($ 50 million)	(about Rs. 41.01 crores)

All the Agreements were signed by Mr. Clifford H. Willson, U. S. Director of Technical Co-operation for India and Shri P. C. Bhattacharya, Representative of the Government of India on the Indo-American Technical Cooperation Fund, on behalf of their respective Governments.

Biggest International Manoeuvres Since War

LONDON, June 14 (PTI-Reuter)—Ships of nine nations will take part in the biggest international manoeuvres since the war starting next Wednesday, to "investigate the complex problems of trade protection in the Eastern Atlantic, the English Channel and the North Sea," the British admiralty announced last night.

U.S. SENATE VOTES BILL

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI-AFP): The U. S. Senate voted yesterday, the Bill prolonging until June 30 next, President Truman's exceptional wartime powers. The Bill had already been voted by the House of Representatives. The powers were due to expire today.

More H-Bombs: An American's Plan

PROGRAMME FOR U. S. ELECTION

WASHINGTON, June 14 (PTI-Reuter): Senator Brien McMahon (Democrat, Connecticut) Chairman of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee and a presidential candidate said today that if elected he would order the manufacture of hydrogen bombs "numbered in four figures."

"We are crossing the threshold into the hydrogen era—the age of h-bombs" he said in a recorded speech to the Connecticut Democratic State convention.

He did not say directly that the United States had already made a hydrogen bomb. But his statements, coming as they did from the key figure on the Congressional Atomic Committee, were interpreted as implying that American scientists had passed the experimental stage and were about to build the hydrogen bomb, if they had not started to build it already.

INDO-KASHMIR TALKS ON RULERSHIP

Nehru's Stand Encouraging

NEW DELHI, June 14 (UPI).

TALKS commenced this afternoon between Prime Minister Nehru and representatives of the Kashmir Government on the question of abolishing hereditary "rulership" in Kashmir.

Kashmir Government's spokesmen led by Revenue Minister M. A. Beg arrived here this morning. Accompanying Mr. Beg are Mr. D. P. Dhar, Deputy Home Minister, Maulana Mohammed Sayeed, General Secretary of the National Conference Mr. Shahmiri, Constitutional Adviser to the State Government.

Sources close to the Kashmir delegation said they were feeling heartened by the reported statement of the Prime Minister at yesterday's Congress Parliamentary Party meeting. Mr. Nehru is believed to have expressed the view that the Kashmir Constituent Assembly had every right to abolish the hereditary princely rule in Kashmir.

A New Party In Kashmir

JAMMU, June 14 (PTI): A new political organisation — Jammu and Kashmir People's Party — has been formed in Jammu.

Explaining its aims and objects a spokesman of the new party said, "working on non-communal lines, the party will be an 'opposition' to the National Conference. The party will fight for the State's complete accession to India and application of the Indian Constitution to the state in toto," he added.

He said that Socialism would be the main principle of the party and its membership would be restricted only to the "national-minded persons with progressive views."

INDO-EGYPT AIR AGREEMENT

CAIRO, June 14 (PTI): Egypt and India today concluded a bilateral air agreement.

The signatories were Egyptian Foreign Minister Hassouna Pasha and Indian Charge d'Affaires Madhavan Nair.

The agreement provides for the establishment of two airlines.

An Indian airline at present operate through Cairo.

Refused To Fly

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, (Illinois), June 14 (UPA): The Air Force air training command and headquarters here disclosed on Friday one of 13 reserve flyers who refused to fly has been discharged and the others were under processing for separation.

It said commissions of all reservists have been or will be revoked but they will be issued honourable discharges.

ONE OF FLYING TWINS DEAD

LONDON, June 14 (PTI-Reuter): The Air Ministry announced yesterday that it was feared that Air Vice Marshal David F. W. Atcherley, reported missing on a flight from Favid to Cyprus on June 8, was dead

Air Vice Marshal Atcherley was one of the two 48-year old twin brothers, both of the same rank, both bachelors, and both closely resembling each other in build and looks. They were famous in the RAF as the "flying twins."

Flight Cadet's Death

NEW DELHI, June 14: The Government of India regret to announce the death Flight Cadet Yagdutt Sally, under training at No. 2 Air Force Academy, Jodhpur, in a flying accident which occurred near Salwas on the morning of June 13, 1952.

The next-of-kin have been informed.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from page 6, col. 5)

and dancing girls in Northern India and there may be some more lakhs in the South. Vigilance and propaganda seem to be the first steps to be taken. Mrs. Nigam wants the Government of India to reserve some percentage of Government jobs for the rescued girls and wants also the employment exchanges to give top priority to them in the matter of arranging employment.

Lilavati

WHEN Mr. K. M. Munshi was installed as Governor of Uttar Pradesh the invitee women received a rude shock. When the previous Governor Mr. H. P. Mody was installed Mrs. Mody sat by his side on a golden chair on the dais. But Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, the wife of the present Governor, was assigned a seat among the invitees. The women took this as an affront and the report says that even the cold drinks offered in the Banqueting Hall after the ceremony which lasted barely nine minutes could not cool their tempers. They lodged a strong protest with Mr. Munshi, who tried to put them off taking shelter under the Constitution, but the women surrounded him and Pt. Pant, the Chief Minister, and warned them that they would make a strong representation to the President. The Governor "ultimately freed himself by saying that he would forward their claims, if submitted in writing, to the President," concludes the report.

In a monarchy or under the Indian administration as run till now which was following the traditions of the British custom of the King's wife being crowned Queen, one can understand the Governor's wife getting a place by the side of her husband at the installation ceremony. But even in this old order there were more democratic changes. Formerly the wife of the Governor was addressed as Her Excellency, which was later dropped and only the Viceroy's spouse was allowed that honorific title. And now under a Republican constitution to maintain the pomp of the wife sitting by the side of the Governor at the installation ceremony is going back to shadow of the tradition of olden days. That is why probably Mr. Munshi told the women invitees that "if they forward their claims in writing" he would transmit the same to the President.

Minister Double-Checked

MR. Vichitra Narain Sharma, one of the new ministers in the U. P. Government, was checked at the entrance to the Durbar Hall of the Lucknow Government House and asked to present his invitation card. The Minister was going to attend the swearing-in ceremony of the new Governor. Saying something in undertones, the minister proceeded towards his seat, but the checking officer not being quite satisfied (Sharma was 'modestly dressed') followed him and "checked him" again. The minister was embarrassed, but a journalist, it is reported, came to his rescue and revealed to the officer his identity. The officer then apologised and the minister advanced to his seat.

Son Beats Father

AN employee of a local office in Hardoi in U. P. aged 42 years appeared for the Intermediate Examintion this year but failed, while his son who also had appeared for the same examination was declared successful. In another case both the father-in-law and his son-in-law appeared for the same examination and both got through in the second division or class.

An Allahabad report says that girls were found to be more bold than boys in resorting to copying at the High School and Intermediate examination. A girl wrote down answers of some probable questions on her petticoat and wore a diaphanons 'sari' over it. She was detected and now the Board of High School and Intermediate Examinations has the petticoat in its possesion.

A FEW MORE DARING EXAMINEES DISPLAYED LONG KNIVES TO SCARE AWAY THE INVIGILATORS, IT WAS REPORTED.

In Kanpur two girls had brought with them five or six books, notes, etc., and tried to copy freely but were caught. They know how to steal but not to conceal, it seems.

Good "Padoshis"

SOME years back there was a film called "Padoshi" — neighbours. In that film was depicted the unshakable communal — Hindu-Muslim — unity that obtains in the entire countryside of India. From Badun in Uttar Pradesh comes the news of a village fire at Kakrala. Three men lost their lives in it.

The salvage squad of the fire-fighters removed the body of Rasheed and his Hindu friend who were burnt alive embracing each other.

Such communal amity in the countryside is not merely a theme or a dream but actual fact. It is the two-nation theory of the selfish Muslim League politicians which spread the poison in recent years throughout the length and breadth of the country culminating in the Partition and the subsequent havoc it caused not merely at the time but is causing even today, when we look at the hordes of refugees coming and going from one country to the other. One can only prav for some light some day.

His Dignity!

MAHILABAD police in U. P. arrested a man for loitering in a suspicious manner under 109 I.P.C. The man in question took it as an affront to his dignity. He said that he was a member of the gang of the notorious dacoit Bashir and was involved in several dacoities and therefore deserved to be arrested under some other section of the I.P.C. in keeping with his dignity as a dacoit and "offender" of a graver type. It is not uncommon to see in our prisons the contemptuous way in which the long-termers (murderers and dacoits) treat the short-term convicts and call them all sotrs of names. Even amongst criminals, there are the aristocrats, bourgeois and proletariat!

GIVE PRIORITY TO FOOD, CLOTHING

M.P. Prohibition Body's Recommendation

PACHMARHI, June 14 (PTI).

THE Madhya Pradesh Prohibition Enquiry Committee has recommended to the State Government that prohibition should be substituted by a scheme of individual rationing.

In its report published here today, the Committee further recommended that the scheme should be introduced in the "dry" areas by stages and by a system of registration, to be done by licensed vendors

The Committee has stated that the overwhelming majority of witnesses, official as well as non-official, were "decidedly against assigning priority to prohibition over food, clothing, shelter, medical relief and education."

"It is apparent that the major contributory cause which prevented Government from giving prohibition top priority was financial stringency", the report said.

WHY FAILURE?

"We have seen that the failure was due mostly to lack of public support and partly to the collusion of the lower ranks of the police and excise staff with the illicit distillers and their confederations, namely, the transporting agencies", the Committee stated and asked, "would these miscreants amend their ways if the whole state is made dry?" In fact, that would only serve to extend the sphere of their "nefarious" activities in view of the bordering wet areas, the report added.

The report said that prohibition in the State had not led to the elimination of the drink evil, but might have led to a reduction in the consumption of liquor. "It is not possible to assess the quantum of reduction, but the reduction has not been consonant with the time, energy and money spent on it."

The abandonment of prohibition, the report said, would mean direct encouragement to the private manufacturer to flood the liquor market with "pernicious products to extreme danger to public health." The only other method of maintaining a control over this, would be by levying a tax on the manufacture and sale of country liquor as is done in the case of foreign liquor imported or made in India. "There will then be no difference in substance but only nomenclature. There will be excise or liquor tax instead of excise revenue", report said.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Committee suggested that since the problem concerned public health, the execution of the Prohibition Act should be entrusted to the public health department

"In full consideration of the various criticisms and suggestions, we are unable to discover any effective method where by total prohibition can achieve eradication of the drink evil or even help to combat it with the hope of its eventual extinction. That is so because prohibition has to struggle against human nature itself. It can hope to win, not by sentimentally defying human nature, but by rationally understanding its ways," the report concluded.

Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, member of the Servants of India Society and Mr. Raghuraj Singh, Excise Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, were among the members of the Committee.

CENTRE'S GRANT TO TRAVANCORE

NEW DELHI, June 14 (PTI): An ad hoc lump sum subsidy of Rs. three crores in regard to food was given to the Travancore-Cochin state this year.

An exception was made in this case, it was stated, "due to its highly deficit character, its dependence on imported foodgrains particularly rice which is very expensive and its inaccessibility to internal surpluses."

State's Food Policy

Asoka Mehta's Statement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Asoka Menta in a statement says: "It was surprising to find the Government suddenly increasing the price of food rations. It needed the determined efforts of the people and the courting of arrest by nearly 1,600 citizens in the State of Bombay within a period of one month to make the Government review their food price policy and give some relief. The relief given by the Government of India takes off 17.5 per cent from the increase in food prices, leaving a rise of 32.5 per cent uncovered. It will still cost a family of five persons Rs. 8/- per month more for food rations than what it used to spend before 31st March. No relief of any kind has been given in the price of rice. The relief given is not only tardy but wholly inadequate.

The Government of Bombay has made no contribution towards reduction in food prices. Even the top heavy expenses of distribution of food rations are not being looked into. It will become a democratic government to ignore the suggestion made by responsible non-official opinion for an Experts Committee to look into the administration of the food policy with a view to achieve reduction in food prices. The Government cannot continue to balance its budget by upsetting the precarious balance of the budgets of millions of citizens.

UN-COORDINATED

"The over-all food policy of the country is getting increasingly un-coordinated and lacking in direction. On so vital an issue as food only the full mobilisation of interest, energy and enthusiasm of the people as a whole can pull the country out of difficulties. Instead of responding to our suggestion for a National Conference to evolve a National Food Policy the government are getting more muddled and further removed from active association with the people.

"No attention has been given to the repeated suggestion made to work out a satisfactory policy of price and other incentives for the peasants to produce more.'

STUDENTS' STRIKE IN AHMEDABAD

Propaganda Steps

AHMEDABAD, June 14 (UPI): Students picketing at the entrances of Gujerat college has been intensified from today. Very small number of students, it is learnt, have paid up the increased fees.

The Citizens' Advisory Committee has also started propaganda in motor lorries fitted with loud speakers in every ward asking guardians not to pay the enhanced fees for their wards and enlisting their sympathy in this righteous fight of the students. The local Congress leader are also considering seriously ways and means to bring about the satisfactory solution of this agitation.

The final decision to boycott the college or take any other steps will be decided upon at a meeting of the college students on June 16, when the college reopens after the vacation.

India's Trade With Pakistan

ADVERSE BALANCE

AMRITSAR, June 14 (PTI): India's trade with West Pakistan showed an adverse balance of Rs. 100.8 lakhs in 1951-52, according to figures available here.

Imports were valued at Rs. 643.7 lakhs in 1951-52 as against Rs. 620.8 lakhs in 1950-51. Exports during the period under review were valued at Rs. 542.9 lakhs as against Rs. 525.7 lakhs in 1950-51.

Art silk, coal and Jute manufactures were the main items of exports from India to Pakistan.

Co-operative figures available for the past four years showed that both exports and imports across the land frontiers to West Pakistan had progressively declined since 1948-49.

GAVE SECRETS OF COTTON DEAL

U.S. Action Against An American

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPA): It was disclosed on Friday that the Justice Department has decided to seek a Federal Grand Jury action on the charges that Charles Walker gave United States trade secrets to an Egyptian cotton dealer while he was in charge of the Agricultural Department's cotton branch.

Walker resigned after the Senate Agriculture Committee heard testimony that Loutfy Mansour of Egypt apparently gained inside information on Government stockpiling plans and landed millions of dollars worth of contracts. Walker acknowledged that he and the Egyptian are 'good friends,' but he denied that he was guilty of any wilful wrongdoing.

The evidence indicated that Mansour learned in advance of a United States Government plan to buy long-staple Egyptian cotton for stockpiling purposes.

MALAN'S APARTHEID POLICY CRITICISED

LONDON, June 14 (PTI-Reuter): Britain's Liberal Party has lined up with the Trades Union Congress in criticism of South African Prime Minister Daniel Malan's apartheid policy.

The party Executive, meeting here, passed a resolution yesterday declaring its "full sympathy with the protest recently issued by the Trades Union Congress against the policy of racial discrimination now being pursued by the South African Government and against the use by that Government of the Suppression of Communist Act to deny to its political opponents the right of freedom of speech and association".

Mr. Dingle Foot, Vice President of the Liberal Party organisation, moved the resolution.

POLITICAL STATUS OF CHANDERNAGORE

CHANDERNAGORE, June 14 (PTI): The Administrator of Chandernagore, Mr. S. B. Roy, returned here yesterday from Delhi after holding talks with the officials of the External Affairs Ministry concerning Chandernagore.

Mr. Roy told PTI that the various issues arising out of de jure transfer of the territory of Chandernagore to the Indian Union were now under examination of the Government of India. The text of the treaty for the secession of Chandernagore would shortly be released to the press, he said.

Jap Opposition Leader

TOKYO, June 14 (PTI-Reuter): Former Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Shigemitsu, was yesterday unanimously elected President of the opposition Progressive Party.

Mr. Shigemitsu signed Japan's surrender document on behalf of his Government in 1945.

Fall In Price Of Rice

CHIRALA, June 14 (PTI): Following decontrol of food grains the price of rice in Chirala has come down by four annas from Rs. 1-4 to Re. 1 a measure. A further fall is also expected. There are no rice smugglers in the trains now

Decontrol Of Foodgrains Suggested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Devji Rattansey, Vice-President of the Grain and Oilseeds Merchants' Association, at a Press Conference today said that though the Bombay Ministry is wedded to the control of foodgrains, his Association was making a representation to Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Union Food Minister, advocating decontrol, in the light of the Madras experiment and Mr. Kidwai's views expressed in Calcutta recently.

He said that the Madras experiment had proved that the prices of foodgrains will not soar with decontrol.

"On the other hand," Mr. Rattansey pointed out, "to say that Control has kept down the prices of food grains is a fallacy."

Replying to a question he said that the food problem in Bombay could best be solved by lifting Control and linking the State with a surplus area from which the free movement of grains should be permitted.

GRAINS LEVY

"In order to achieve this objective Government should collect a certain quantity of foodgrains from farmers in levy and allow them to sell the remainder in the open market. This together with the large stocks of wheat and milo the Government profess to have could be sold through fair price shops, which would have a determined effect on the prices of free markets," Mr. Rattansey explained.

When pointed out that the previous decontrol of foodgrains was a failure, he said that was due to the controls being lifted only in rural areas, and that there was no immediate establishment of fair price shops.

VANASPATI PRICES DECONTROLLED

NEW DELHI, June 14: The Government of India have decided to decontrol vanaspati prices with immediate effect. The Vegetable Oil Products Controller for India has, therefore, cancelled the orders fixing maximum prices at which vegetable oil producs may be sold in different localities and for different classes of transactions. There will, hereafter, be no control on ex-factory wholesale or retail prices of vanaspati.

While control on the prices of vanaspati has been removed, control on the quality of vanaspati and expansion of the industry will continue.

FINAL ESTIMATE OF JOWAR

NEW DELHI, June 14: According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the all-India final estimate of Jowar, 1951-52 (i.e. from July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952) puts the area and production at 38,367,000 acres and 5,519,000 tons as againts the partially revised estimate of 38,447,000 acres and 5,408,000 tons for 1950-51, thereby showing a decrease of 0.2 per cent in acreage and an increase of 2.1 per cent in production.

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent)

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange closing quotations: Calico 284, Ambika 286, Arvind 751, Defd. 1731, New Shorok 514, Atul 97-4, Jupiter 320, Jagdish Commission 13-8.

Calico opened 285, high 285-8, low 283-8, closed 284. Ambika opened 285, high 288, low 283-8, closed 284. Ambika opened 285, high 288, closed 286. Arvind opened 748, high 755, low 747, closed 751, Defd. opened 1740, high 1740, low 1725, closed 1731. New Shorok opened 510, high 516, closed 514. Atul opened 96, high 99, closed 97-4.

Tone of market was good.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, June 14.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, June 14.

2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	7	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1955	98	7	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	90	3	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	93	10	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1962	91	0	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	82	12	0
3 p.c. 1968 Con.	84	0	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	100	7	0
3 p.c. 1957	98	8	0
3 p.c. 1958	98	6	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	92	12	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	96	2	0
3 p. c. 1964	92	11	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	90	8	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	87	12	0
3½ p. c. 1954-59	100	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	103	4	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60	103	6	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1958-68	105	6	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p. c. Bombay 1958	98	4	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1960	95	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	99	8	0
2¾ p. c. U.P. 1961	92	0	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1962	99	2	0
2¾ p. c. Madras 1961	92	0	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1955	98	12	0
3 p. c. Punjab 1958	98	0	0
3 p. c. Punjab 1952	106	0	0
3 p. c. Madras 1952-53	100	4	0
3 p. c. U.P. 1952	100	6	0
3 p. c. NWP 1952	102	0	0
4 p. c. Bom. Muni.	100	12	0
5 p. c. Bom. Muni. 1959	107	8	0
6 p. c. Bom. Muni. 1954	104	8	0
3½ p. c. Muni 1965	95	0	0
3½ p. c. 1977	88	8	0

Calcutta Shares

CALCUTTA, June 14 (PTI):—Calcutta Share Market: The market continued quiet round all sections and the volume of business was only limited.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m.:—

Government Securities: 3 per cent loan 1986 84-10 s lots, 3 per cent loan 1957 98-9, 3 per cent loan 1959-61 96-4 s lot.

Banks: Hindustan Mercantile 11-4 s o lot, United Bank of India 4-2.

Cottons: Muir Mills 2004.

Coals: Bengal 535 s lots, Bharat Colliery 5-14, Central India 5-6, Bhagalpur 4-15, Burrakur 12-4, Guzdar Kajora 5-10, Talcher 3-4.

Jutes: Champadany 185, Howrah 26-14, Megna 99, National 26-4, Fort William 397, Kamarhatty B Ordy. 225.

Engineerings: Braithwaite and Co. 9-1, Kumardhubi Eng. 7, Indian Iron 23-14, Steel Corporation 19-3.

Miscellaneous: Indian Copper 2-11, Sone Valley Cement 6-3, B. I. Corporation Ordy 9-1, Indian Alluminium 134-8, Jardine Henderson 142 s l, Indian National Airways Ordy 2-2, Rallis India Ltd. 95 s lot, Shree Gopal Paper 15-14, Star Paper 7-7 s lots, Assam Saws 6-9, Indian Steamship 5-6.

Sugar: Balrampur 7-12, Ramnugger Cane 16-12, U P Sugar 12-4 ct.

Teas: Basmatia 20-4, Mim 245 s lot, Roopacherra 9-12.

Castor Seeds Septembsr

BOMBAY, June 14

Opening	138/8
Lowest	137/8
Highest	142/8
Close	141

Art Silk Yarn

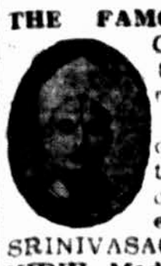
BOMBAY, June 14

120 D Ready Japan	4	13	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	1	6
120 D Ready Italy	4	5	0
150 D Ready Italy	3	13	0
150 D Box June	761		
150 D Box July	765		

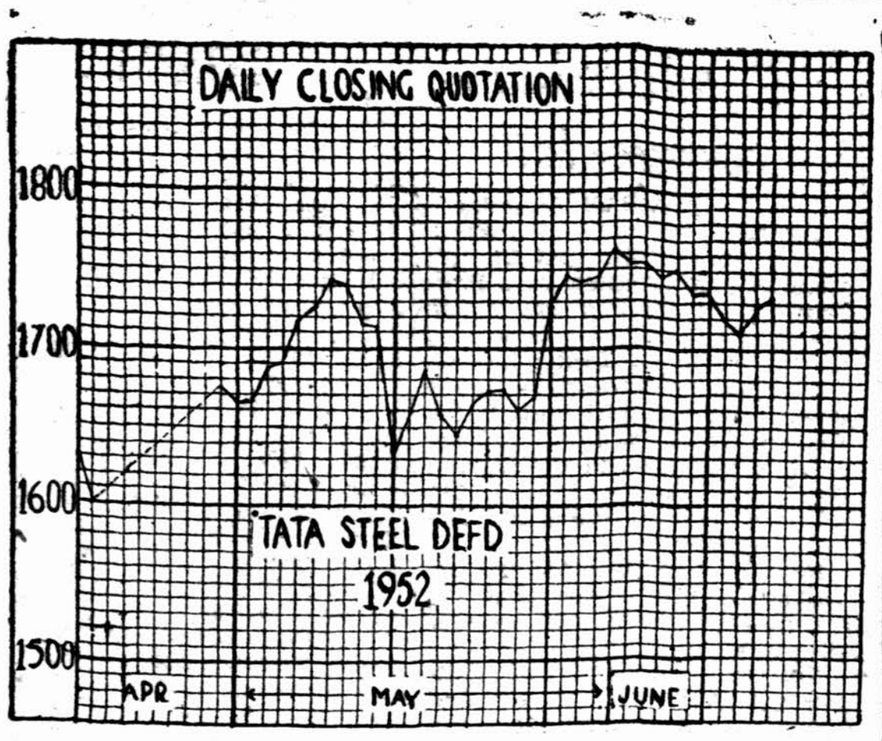
Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1951 to 12th June 1952	519832
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 12th June 1952	784535
Same period last year ..	678141
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 12th June 1952	672197
Same time last year	520918

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER



Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.



TATA STEELS REACT AFTER EARLY RISE

Mill Shares Steady With Limited Business

BOMBAY, June 14.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was steady today but the volume of business was restricted. In view of the improvement in late trading yesterday, the market opened higher and under scattered buying the upward trend was maintained. As pointed out before the market is grinding around present level awaiting new incentives.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1738 and advanced at Rs. 1740. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 335 and gained one point at Rs. 336. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 23|15 but quietened at Rs. 23|13. Bengal Steels opened at Rs. 19|1 and improved at Rs. 19|3.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 372 and steadied at Rs. 373|12. Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 240 and improved at Rs. 241. Kohinoor shares opened at Rs. 283 and steadied at Rs. 284.

In the miscellaneous section Scindia's opened at Rs. 13|12 and steadied at Rs. 13|11. Bombay Burma's opened at Rs. 420 and advanced at Rs. 423 Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 170 and Belapurs were done at Rs 212.

Thereafter there was scattered selling in Tata Steel Defds. which declined at Rs. 1730 and ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 335. Mill shares were steady with very little business.

Towards the close there was mixed trading and Tata Steel Defds declined Rs. 12-8 from the highest level of Rs. 1746 and closed at Rs. 1732-8. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 335-8 and Bombay Dyeing closed at Rs. 374-6. Closing tone was barely steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	374	6	0
Kohinoor (6) (Ex Div.)	284	0	0
Century (1)	242	0	0
Swadeshi Mills (18)	258	8	0
Central India Mills (6)	182	0	0
Simplex Mills (6)	161	0	0
New Great Eastern (10)	165	0	0
Indore (4)	86	4	0
Gokak (14)	214	8	0
Swan (25)	345	0	0
Finlay Mills (20)	255	0	0
Morarji (7)	173	12	0
Edward (15)	260	0	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	14	0
I. United Ord. (0-12-0)	10	8	0
I United Defd. (0-12-0)	1	15	9
Madhusudan (5)	101	4	0
Podar (9)	125	0	0
Khatau (14)	170	0	0
Standard (20)	240	0	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	55	0	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (18)	335	8	0
Tata Stee. Defd. (93-10-6)	1732	8	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	130	8	0
Indian Iron (1)	23	14	0
Ben. Steel Corpn. (0-10)	19	2	0
CEMENT			
Associated Cement (9-8)	170	0	0
INDUSTRIES			
Belapur (14)	212	8	0
Burma (27-8)	427	8	0
Shivrajpur (1-12) XD	45	0	0
Scindia Steam (Ex Div.)	13	11	6
	81	8	0
Tata Chemical	10	2	0
Tata Oil (1-8)	35	4	0
Br. India Corpn. (0-12)	9	2	0
Indian Copper (0-48)	2	10	0
Wimco (11) Ex Div.	210	0	0
Alcock (17-8)	276	4	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	142	0	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1317	8	0
Tata Power (50)	1442	8	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	54	0	0
Phoenix (10)	121	4	0
Indian Mfg. (40)	3600	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	107	8	0
Colaba (4) XD	71	0	0
New City (15)	176	4	0
Minerva (6)	108	0	0
Bradbury (100)	670	0	0
Bharat (2)	21	4	0
Bharucha (0-4)	4	0	0
Mysore (4)	132	8	0
Model Mills (7-8)	155	10	0
Dawn (2)	59	12	0
Laxmi (12-8)	560	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (4)	170	0	0
Western (40)	3750	0	0
Sholapur	2650	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	19	8	0
Hindustan Mills (40)			....
Tata Mills (2)	49	0	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (12)	137	8	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	26	12	0
New Union Mills (1)	19	0	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	163	12	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	41	4	0
Berar	285	0	0
Victoria Mills	420	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Elec. (1-8)	113	12	0
Ahmedabad New	108	12	0
Surat Elec. (1-8)	126	4	0
Broach (0-5)	6	3	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	5	0
Bombay Suburban (3)	133	10	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	130	0	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1747	8	0
Imperial Bank (10)	439	6	0
Central	65	8	0
Central New (2)	67	8	0
Bank of India (4)	153	0	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	14	0
Baroda (3-8)	112	12	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	34	8	0
United Com. (2) X D	34	8	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	18	8	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	75	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (12)	4340	0	0
Empire (10)	401	4	0
New India (2)	44	4	0
Jupiter (0-8)	9	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	12	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	37	0	0
Universal (0-6)	8	8	0
B.I.G (1)	15	0	0
Neptune	5	0	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	8	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	12	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-3)	96	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	25	4	0
Bom. Burma New (11)	160	0	0
Burma Petrol	1	0	9
Mackenzie (6)	70	4	0
Port Canning (1)	24	0	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	232	8	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	85	8	0
India Invest. Trust (4)	73	0	0
Dharamsey Chem. (2)	47	0	0
Mukund Iron	4	8	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	0	0
Alembic (15)	108	4	0
Supreme Industries	92	0	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (12)	142	0	0
United Motor	30	4	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	425	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	43	0	0
National Rayon	57	0	0
Bombay Cycle	18	0	0
Jost Co.	82	0	0
Digvijay Cement	77	8	0
Jam Wire			
Phalton (8) X D	9	1	3
Polson	103	4	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	182	11	0
Bengal Steel	103	0	0
Indian Iron	100	8	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1115	0	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1215	0	0
Hydro-Elec. (7)	115	9	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	245	0	0
Central India (7-8)	530	0	0
Svadeshi Mills	129	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	624	6	0
Laxmi	255	0	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	215	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	92	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	303	8	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	102	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	125	0	0
Pre. Con. 1st	98	8	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	94	0	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	5	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	4	0
Amalgamated (5-0)	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (7)			.....
Tata Chemical (8)	121	4	0
Jupiter	8	0	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedbad Advance	113	12	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusuduan	12	0	0
Khatau	81	8	8
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon	75	0	0
Hume Pipe	54	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	93	0	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	91	8	0
Tata Power 1951	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (6)	103	0	0
Tata Mills	101	4	0
Locomotive	100	0	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
Burma Corporation			.....
New Victoria Mills	1	12	0
New Victoria Mills	1	8	0
Gold Mohur (20)	190	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	120	0	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	59	0	0
Osmanshahi (6-8)	90	0	0
Ajamshahi (6)	70	8	0
Air Services	1	10	0
Air India Tata	35	0	0
Air India International	60	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	88	0	0
Hind Motor	3	12	0
Walchand Motor	40	8	0
India Steel	5	6	6
Ralli Ord.	95	8	0
Ralli Pref.	92	0	0
Killick Ind.	134	8	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, June 14.

MILLS
Apollo 2-14-3, 2-14
Bharat 21-8, 21-4
B. Dyeing 373-12, 72-8, 74-6, 71-14, 75-10, 73-12, 74-6
Bradbury Pref. 303-12
C. India 182-8, 83, 82
Century 240, 39-8, 42-8, 41-8, 42
Dawn 60, 59-12
E. Textiles 255, 60
Elphinstone Pref. 101
Finlay 256, 55
Gokak 215, 14-8
I. U. Defd. 1-15-6
I. U. Ord. 10-9, 10-10, 10-8
Khatau 170
Kohinoor 283, 85-8, 84
New Great 164-8, 65
Podar 125
Shrinivas 163-12
Simplex 161, 62, 61
Standard 240, 38-12, 40
Svadeshi 255, 59, 58, 58-8
Tata Mill 49-4, 49
Vishnu 170
C. P. Rly. 96
B. Steam 24-8, 25-4
Scindia 13-12, 13-10-6, 13-14, 13-11, 13-11-6

BANKS
Baroda 112-12
Central 65-8
Central New 67-8
Imperial 1747-8
Imperial New 438-12, 39-6
India 153
Union 6-14
U. Commercial 34-8

ELECTRICS
Ahmedabad 113-12
Amalgamated 10-5
Andhra 1317-8 15 17-8
Surat 126-4
Hydro 140 42
Power 1440 42-8
Jupiter 9
New India 44 44-4

STEELS
B. Steel 19-1 19-4 19-1 19-2
I. Iron 23-14 23-12 23-15 23-13 23-14
Tata Defd. 1740 37-8 46-4 27-8 33-12 32-8
Tata Ord. 336 35 37 34-4 35-8
Tata 1st Pref. 182-8
Tata IInd Pref. 130-4 30-8

MISCELLANEOUS
Alcock 276-4
A. Cement 170 70-4 69-8 70
Belapur 213 13-8 12-8
B. B. Old 420-10 25-10 23-12 27-8
B. B. New 160
B. I. C. 9-1-6 9-2
I. Copper 2-10-3 2-10
Rayon Ord. 57
Kemp 232-8
P. Const. 81-12 81-4 82-4 81 81-8
P. Ist Pref. 98-8
Shivrajpur 45
Tata Chem. 10-1 10-4 10-2
Tata Oil 35-4
Wimco 210-10 10

AMERICAN MARKETS

FURTHER RISE IN COTTON PRICES

Wall Street Market Steady

NEW YORK, June 13.

Cotton prices backed down after an earlier buoyancy but nevertheless managed to close on higher ground for the second day.

A spurge of liquidation before the weekend and some hedge selling upset the advance but mill buying in July and short covering broadened on reaction.

July rose to 40.40 cents per pound in the forenoon getting within eight points of the high made earlier in the week. The July situation continues to be the dominating influence obscuring other aspects of news. Until the spot position goes off board next month new crop month developments will be relegated to the background, market experts felt. Open position in July at start of trading on Friday totalled 546,200 bales.

Crop and weather news again was mostly favourable. Rio Grande Valley reports said condition of crop continues to steadily improve.

While a broading demand for textiles helped to spur covering movement in July contracts Atlanta reports said mill demand for spot cotton had been poor for the past few days. Mills generally covered immediate requirements and most buyers were said to be trying to withhold on further purchases until the new crop moves from the Rio Grande Valley.

The market opened up two to nine points rising to maximum gains of 21 to 24 points and then closed one to ten points higher.

December, 1953, delivery made its appearance on today's trading between 34.61 and 34.57 or about 5-3/4 cents per pound under spot July delivery.

Closing prices included:

	Pr. Cl	Open	High	low	Close
Spot	41.55				41.55
July	40.16	40.22	40.40	40.11	40.19
Oct.	37.25	37.73	37.52	37.30	37.35
Dec.	36.98	37.02	37.32	37.02	37.07
Mar.	36.85	——	37.10	36.92	36.96
May	36.69	36.75	36.93	36.75	36.77
July	36.22	36.28	36.47	36.25	36.25
Oct.	34.72	34.75	34.87	34.65	34.68
Dec.	——	——	34.61	34.57	34.45
NEW ORLEANS					
Spot	40.55				40.45
July	40.16	40.22	40.42	40.15	40.17
Oct.	37.30	37.31	37.50	37.26	37.26
Dec.	37.00	37.01	37.21	37.00	37.01
Mar.	36.86	36.87	37.04	36.93	36.90
May	36.70	36.73	36.87	36.70	36.76
July	36.24	36.27	36.40	36.40	36.30
Oct.	34.66	——	34.82	34.70	34.70
Dec.	——	——	34.65	34.65	34.52

New York Stock Market

Prices on the Stock Exchange scored a modest advance on Friday with the main list of gains extremely small and the number of stocks holding the previous close.

The session was the dullest of the week except for some specialities showing strength. Experts opined investors generally were holding off pending the steel situation.

A few oils and rails moved out of a narrow range.

Steels firmed.

Automotives gained fractions.

Chemicals rose about a point.

Utilities eased slightly and tyres improved slightly.

Dealings totalled 1,130,000 shares.

Of 1,083 issues traded 424 advanced, 360 declined and 299 were unchanged.

The curb turnover totalled 280,000 shares.

The turnover in bonds amounted to dol. 2,660,000.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 14.

The Local Bullion market was steady today with moderate business passing. Forward silver opened at Rs. 152 and advanced at Rs. 152|14 on moderate buying but at this level there was no follow-up on the buying side and silver price reacted at Rs. 152|8. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 152.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 185|4 and after declining at Rs. 185|2 advanced at Rs. 185|11 on increased buying and steadied at Rs. 185|8. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 88 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 62|4.

Later Silver after advancing at Rs. 153-9 and Gold Rs. 85-13. increased offerings lowered Silver at Rs. 152-12 and Gold at Rs. 85-6. Silver arrivals were 27 to 28 bars and the offtake was 8 to 9 bars. Gold arrivals were 6 thousand tolas and the offtake was 3 to 4 thousand tolas. Closing tone was steady but the demand is keeping under arrivals. Speculators are supporting the market. Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs. 152	10	0
Forward	153	2	0
Ready Gold	88	0	0
Forward	85	10	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, June 14.

The produce market was again steady today. On expectation of export quota for castorseeds, there is moderate buying. Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 138 and after advancing at Rs. 141 steadied at Rs. 140. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold ready	Rs. 28	12	0
Coromandal ready	29	2	0
Khandesh quality	29	8	0
Groundnuts local ex-mill	46	8	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	15	2	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold ready delivery	26	8	0
Satna small ready	24	12	0
Linseed Oil ready	16	10	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready Madras quality	27	12	0
Oil First Pressure	18	0	0
Oil Commercial	15	4	0
September delivery	140	0	0

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, June 14

Tata Ordinary 335-8, Tata Deferred 1732-8, Indian Iron 23-14, Steel Corporation of Bengal 19-2, Bombay Dyeing 374-6, Central India 182, Gokak 214-8, Kohinoor 284, Simplex 161, Swadeshi 258-8, Tata Power 1420, Associated Cement 170, Belapur 212-8, Bombay Burma (Old) 437-8, Scindia 13-11, Central Bank 67, New India 44, Tata 2nd Pref. 130-8.

Talking of Books—

Mathematical Conception Of Poetry

ELIOT'S USE OF MYTHS AND SYMBOLS IN 'WASTE LAND'

T. S. ELIOT'S POETRY IS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENT IN THE RECENT HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. ITS SIGNIFICANCE IS TWOFOLD: AN EVER-INCREASING REALIZATION OF THE LOSS OF VALUES IN THE LIFE OF MODERN MAN, AND THE CREATION OF SYMBOLS THAT STAND FOR A REVALUATED UNIVERSE. ELIOT'S OWN INTERPRETATION OF THE INTELLECTUAL'S CONFLICTS IN A WORLD LARGELY MECHANIZED AND INDIFFERENT TO HIS SPIRITUAL ASPIRATIONS, WRITES THE AUTHOR IN THE VISWA-BHARATI QUARTERLY.

By Alex Aronson

Yeats created symbols within the framework of his myth; we have the 28 cycles of the moon, the image of the Tower, the Sword, Byzantium. Eliot's myth is more earth-bound and is vaguely related to his ideal of a Christian society. While Yeats looked into the Past, into some kind of timeless Utopia where the peasant and the nobleman were one, Eliot looks ahead into a future the germs of which he finds in the farthest past, in Buddhism for instance, and sometimes even in the solitary endeavours of individuals living in the present. Time, in Eliot's poetry, is itself a symbol of the for-ever-flowing, the intangible, the unsubstantial, and yet essentially creative power that shapes all human destiny. This fundamental difference between Yeats and Eliot should, perhaps, be insisted upon. To Yeats the symbol of Byzantium and its ever-present, that is, timeless, platonic existence, was an escape "out-of-time", was indeed part of his search for some fixed point in the universe. Eliot, on the contrary, has at all times acknowledged the stream of time-consciousness within us; in fact, it almost seems as though all his great poetry were nothing but a continuous discussion of the awareness of time as reflected in the minds of individuals or in some collective memory.

What indeed he discusses is simple enough: can the present be interpreted in terms of the past and does the past, as we understand it, help us to grasp what is to come? And in what relation does the present, the moment of intense experience here and now, stand to other moments of equally intense experience in the past and of similar moments to be anticipated in the future?

The realization that the present hovers on the borderline between memory and anticipation, between the sense of having fulfilled one's life in a moment of past intensity and the desire to achieve fulfilment in an almost, and yet not quite, realizable future, creates a conflict characteristic of Eliot's poetry. For between memory and desire lies the poet's experience, and in order to communicate it, he, the poet, must live through all the past stages that went to the making of the present and at the same time foresee the consequences of what he experiences now. Eliot indeed communicates throughout his poetry the uncommunicable, that which lies between memory and desire.

Search For Right Word

This, incidentally, explains one of the most characteristic features of Eliot's poetry: his constant search for the "right word",—a search carried on in the poem itself. Words, so Eliot has told us frequently, only exist in time (just like music); it is the poet's business to form a pattern out of words will convey both the memory and the desire inherent in an experience. It almost seems as though in his poetry a constant struggle takes place between contradictory meanings: and Eliot makes it quiet clear to the reader that somewhere between all the possible meanings there lies the only right one, the one for which no word, no medium of communication, has as yet been discovered. He tells us, for instance, that

Words strain,
Crack and sometimes break,
under the burden,
Under the tension, slip, slide,
perish,
Decay with imprecision, will
not stay in place,
Will not stay still.
(Burnt Norton, V.)

And what is that "burden", that "tension" under which words break? The symbolic content imposed upon the word by Eliot, a content which, despite its highly sophisticated nature, still leaves the poet "with the intolerable wrestle with the words and meanings" *(East Coker, II)*. It is, of course, possible to visualize a decree of purification of meanings, when the poet will no longer have to wrestle with words at all, but when the experience itself will be the word; a highly mathematical conception of poetry: for each experience will correspond exactly to some geometrical figure or algebraic formula: the horror of pure poetry, the poetry of the meaning of meanings.

Eliot, however, is no "pure" poet. He was intensely aware of the "impurity" of words, situated as they are in time and, therefore, subject to the progress of birth, growth, and decay. It is with such words (a most imprecise, indeed, impure medium) that he has to communicate his experience of time and the present at the intersection of memory and desire. The very impurity of the medium forced a symbolism upon his poetry strained almost to the breaking-point. For how could the "only one" correct meaning of an experience be conveyed except by the suggestion of all the possible other meanings. It is only by a process of elimination that the original experience of the past will be established "in all its purity."

'Symbolism In Waste Land'

That is why the *Waste Land* could hardly have been understood (even not by the most sophisticated) except with the help of Eliot's own annotations at the end of the poem. This is significant. Eliot undoubtedly wanted his poetry to be understood, but understood not according to the poetic conventions of the past, or by some kind of mythic "empathy", but grasped intellectually; only after having done so, the reader might be expected to respond to it with the whole of his sensibility. And what had to be grasped intellectually was not so much the "poetry" itself as the framework within which it was placed, the myth which provided the symbolism.

Everyone today knows that Eliot's myth was not of his own creation, but that he took its main elements from Miss Jessie Weston's *From Ritual to Romance*. In the legends which she treats in this book, the land has been blighted by a curse. The crops do not grow and the animals cannot reproduce. The plight of the land is summed up, and connected with, the plight of the lord of the land, the Fisher-King, who has been rendered impotent by maiming or sickness. The curse can be removed only by the appearance of a knight who will ask the meanings of the various symbols which are displayed to him in the castle.

The shift from physical to spiritual sterility is easily made, and was, as a matter of fact, made in certain of the legends. What the origin of the curse was is uncertain; but Miss Weston mentions a section of Grail manuscripts which tells how the court of the rich Fisher-King was withdrawn from the knowledge of men when certain of the maidens who frequented the shrine were raped; the curse on the land follows from this act.

And lastly we hear in Miss Weston's book of the fertility cult of the drowned god whose effigy was thrown into the water as a symbol of the death of the fruitful powers of nature, but which was taken out of the water as a symbol of the revivified god.

Gods Of Early Fertility Rites

A collection of Grail legends, then, the heroes of which are the Fisher-King, Parsival, the drowned god, and the raped maidens, form the background

(Continued on page 23, col. 1)

'ONE WAY TO LOOK AT IT'

Carmack in 'The Christian Science Monitor'

GOD THAT FAILED

THE GOD THAT FAILED. Bhavan's Book Library, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay. Price: Rs. 1-12. Pages 363.

This is the Indian edition of one of the most finely written and convincing books of our time and a very cheap one too. To those who have not read it these studies in Communism will be real eye-openers. Koestler, Silone and Wright were Communists for many years, and they describe their journey into Communism and the return to liberal principles. Koestler's essay is soaked in emotion for he believed in Communism like a religion for seven years. But unable to disown the rebellion of his soul against the mental straitjacket of Communism, he left the party in 1939. The other three, Fisher, Gide and Spender were drawn to Communism for a short period, it being the latest development in proletarian revolution of our century. For the theoretical arguments, Spender's essay, and also Gide's are most enlightening. For graphic records of the facts are, Koestler's and Silone's essays, men who have lived through the sordid facts and been badly scathed by them.

INDIAN ECONOMIC POLICY: By Sohan Raj Mehnot. Published by Friends' Book Depot, University Road, Allahabad. 2. Price: Rs. 6. Pages: 224.

Technological and socio-political revolutions have changed the countenance of the world. But India's colonial imprisonment has left her, today, far behind Western countries. The writer's stand is that whatever development India makes it will have to be along Western lines — a movement towards liberalism in all fields. It is from this angle that he outlines the various economic trends and makes his comments. Of course the most urgent problem is the rising spiral of prices, the most worrying problem is the balance of payments, the most sordid problem is labour relations, and the most heartbreaking problem is that of employment or education or the standard of living or in short the whole pattern of economic life in India. This ensemble of problems, Mr. Sohan says, demands an integrated policy and an increasing amount of state interference in the private sector.

APARTHEID, published by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.

The most disheartening feature about the South African situation is that the white man has used the same old tactics that he used for a hundred years in India, and has been entirely successful. He awes and numbs the darkie with a whip and a harsh commanding voice, keeps him illiterate and superstitious, pitches the native against the Indian and rules on tightening his octopus grip with more and more segregation bills. This brochure is part of the Indian government's efforts to make the problem outstanding in people's minds.

SONNETS: By P. R. Krishnaswami, Mylapore, Madras. Price Rs. 1. 33 sonnets.

The poems are readable though their rhythms merely echo different English poets. The thoughts contained are simple, sincere, sentimental. The imagery is not extravagant and the general effect is reminiscent of 18th century pastoralism.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN BOMBAY STATE: A report of the activities of the Village Industries Committee, Bombay, for the Quinquennium ending 31st March, 1951.

Their most important work done during the period is in the two compact area schemes, working for the last two years. In 1949 all the schemes initiated in Mahabaleshwar were transferred to the Sarvodaya Sanchalak. It has secured for the Mang community a lease of 273 acres of land on which sisal is grown. In Dang, among other things, ten-day courses in spinning were started, and six centres for self-sufficiency on Khadi were opened. In their work on Khadi, Gujarat figures most prominently. The Committee has also started a research laboratory at Poona which works on devices of finding fresh occupations for villages. The appendices give statistics of grants received, also a list of the problems on which it is working, also a list of the implements designed and constructed at their experimental workshop.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN, the treasure land of the East. Published by Department of Public Relations, Government of Travancore-Cochin.

This book will be interesting to tourists, both Indian and foreign. It is a detailed guide on one of the most beautiful parts of India, where both nature and man have contributed equally to its glorious make-up. It has been the reposium of the Indian tradition in architecture, dancing and music for a thousand years. The business man will look with interest at its huge irrigation works and small industries.—D. C.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

BAL Bhavan—Children's Centre—at the Balodyan—Children's Garden—Old Charni Road Garden, near Charni Road railway station, is flourishing well. More than six hundred boys and girls have joined the Centre, and more still are joining day by day.

Besides facilities for children's reading their favourite books in Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada, Sindhi, Bengali and English, they have there also magazines in these languages, indoor games and lots of outdoor games. Also cinema shows are arranged regularly.

Sometimes boys and girls have a song, a story or a dramatic piece—whatever they like. They had an hour's programme of spontaneous variety entertainment items, comprising of songs, stories dances and dramatics, recently under the presidentship of Shrimati Manakbai P. M. Lad who very much appreciated their efforts.

Indirect Contact

Prejudice based on race, religion, culture and other normal groupings of human beings is not just a petty irrationality but a profound danger to democratic living, writes Gardner Murphy in the "United Nations World." Psychologists, together with economists, historians and others are studying this menace, which is international in scope.

There is a distinction to be made between prejudice and discrimination. If a minority group is permitted to share transportation, eating facilities, housing and living comforts generally, there is no technical discrimination. This does not necessarily mean, however, that prejudice is thereby overcome.

Some have argued that it is imperative to abolish prejudice first and wait to break down the wall of discrimination until people's attitudes are more friendly. This has required waiting indefinitely. The other method is to break down discrimination in a continuous effort, trusting to good sense and normal human contacts to wash away the initial prejudice.

Prejudice is not a question of personal contacts. It is a generalisation, often made with reference to groups whom the individual has never seen. A child or adult hears ugly names applied to people or in some other manner acquires an unlovely picture of an individual or family who is identified by race, religion or culture. From such indirect contact he quickly builds up a total picture of an entire people about whom he needs to know nothing in order to develop his hostility. The picture in his mind becomes a stereotype, good or bad, depending on his own group's disposition towards other people. Because of the way in which attitudes generalise, whole groups of human beings grow up in an atmosphere in which it would be positively strange if any individual deviated from the common ways of the group in order to be like someone else.

It is perfectly true that there are some facts behind the stereotypes and that real group differences exist, but these are explanable in terms of their contexts. A sense of perspective and a sense of humour may go a long way towards alleviation of blind prejudices. There is, however, a deeper level at which all this should be approached. There are dynamic principles which operate in most people to aggravate, if not to cause, group hostilities.

A group of psychologists at the University of California in the United States has carried out a series of studies illuminating these deeper dynamics. They believe that in a very real sense members of ethnic groups which are more or less dominant in society, although not at the very top, feel consciously or unconsciously rather insecure, uncertain how long their situations can be maintained and resentful of people below them who strive to climb the ladder. They are afraid of anyone who might come to their level or surpass them. They are acutely aware of what effort it has cost them to attain their position, and they wish to protect themselves against a "lower class of people."

They characterise the actions of their own group as normal and right and show a tendency to reject all other groups, whose actions may seem to them to be strange or even immoral. These, of course, represent the extreme in prejudice. There are many who are without prejudice and many whose prejudices are moderate. There also are positive approaches to be taken which can help remove prejudice.

Personal Education

First, education should be personal and it should deal in personal terms. Instead of references to particular ethnic groups in the books on history, geography and social studies generally, there should be material showing how individual members of each group differ from one another. There should be literature for children in the form of stories and pictures showing the normal interplay of individual variations within every group. School social study courses should make as clear as possible the basis for such differences by discussing the economic and cultural conditions under which different inviduals in each group grow up.

Even more important than the material to which children are exposed in school or home or neighbourhood is the action in which they and their parents take part. All over the world, action programmes for the reduction of prejudice are in progress, based on the principle that when people work together towards a common goal they forget the trivialities which keep them apart.

The German-born Dr. Kurt Lewin, who was director of the Research Centre for Group Dynamics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts, taught his students to think of this approach as 'action research". By this he meant action which at the same time is a piece of research, in the sense that one learns in the very process of group action more and more about the dynamics of human hostility and human friendliness. Research upon basic causes leads to action to remove the causes of prejudice, and then from the action itself more facts are obtained and new plans for further action are developed.

Real progress has been made both against discrimination and against prejudice. Research can help in the process. Above all, research has found a way to link itself with action so that the two move forward together in the contemporary struggle towards a fuller democracy.

IN A HAPPY MOOD

Bal Bhavan Children arranged recently a spontaneous variety entertainment show.

School Press

A conference of school newspaper editors has been held in Copenhagen. There were over 100 boys and girls, representing 45 school papers.

Censorship was the chief worry of the delegates. One after another complained of the headmaster, or some other authority, censoring their journal before it was allowed to go to press.

Two-thirds of Denmark's school papers were said to be censored, and the young editors declared that this was "a superfluous and improper interference, as they were capable of accepting responsibility for complying with the Press Laws in line with the national newspapers."

We confess to a certain sympathy with the point of view of these young editors; but it has to be remembered that schoolchildren everywhere are inclined to regard all interference as 'superfluous.' We suspect this resentment of censorship to be not so much an editorial viewpoint as an expression of youth's eternal objection to authority.

BAL BHAVAN CHILDREN

A happy group of children who attend Bal Bhavan regularly.

Shrimati Manakbai P. M. Lad, who presided at the variety entertainment show of the Bal Bhavan.

UNFATHOMABLE

Two things fill the mind with ever new increasing wonder and awe—the starry heavens above me and the moral law within me.

Immanual Kant.

Wrong Kind

Groaned a harassed dock-foreman named Main;
"These contractors will drive me insane.
It is simply absurd.
They have sent me a bird,
And I told them I wanted a crane."

CONSIDERATE

Billy had promised to write to his young brother. One day he sat down and began writing very slowly.

"Why are you writing so slowly?" asked his room-mate.

"I'm writing to my brother and he can't read very fast."

Balkan-ji-Bari

Raja Maharaj Singh gave a farewell message to the Secretaries of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari who met His Excellency at the Raj Bhavan, just before his departure, to convey to him good wishes of Bombay children and to present him with an album containing photographs of Raja and Rani Maharaj Singh with the boys and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari. The message reads: "My best wishes for the Balkan-ji-Bari, now and always!"

Those who have not yet joined this premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh— are most welcome to do so. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada— "Gulistan", Khar— Bombay 21, who will be very happy to hear from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Spare Parts For Human Bodies

STOCKPILED BLOOD, BONES, CORNEAS AND ORGANS AID LENGTHEN HEALTHY LIFE

BY JOHN L. SPRINGER

MEDICAL science throughout the world is opening a new era in medicine by showing that it is possible to introduce new human parts into the body to replace parts which have grown defective.

Already, in humans or animals, experimenters in the United States have transplanted eye corneas, bones, arteries, kidneys, skin, ovaries, and teeth nerves successfully Researchers in this field assert that the work is just beginning. More startling progress is certain.

The goal of medical practice is to lengthen the human life span. Each year many people die of coronary heart disease, which is caused by a hardening of the arteries, cutting off the heart's blood supply. Yet an American surgeon, Dr. Claude S. Beck, has developed a way to combat this disease. Two years ago he operated on a 61-year-old physician who had been forced to stop work to avoid a fatal heart attack. Today, the man is able to work again. He has no symptoms of heart disease, and Dr. Beck says he will never die of a heart attack.

Dr. Beck demonstrated his procedure to leading surgeons in New York City in March 1951.

An essential part of the operation is a new piece of blood vein This vein is grafted to the blood supply system by passing the blocked arteries and building a new passageway to the heart.

The flow of blood through one vein is reversed, and the new piece of vein is placed between the reversed vein and the aorta, the part of the heart from which the blood is distributed. In two years Dr. Beck has performed this operation on 24 patients.

On the basis of the results, he predicts that it will save 90 per cent of the patients if it is performed in the early stages of the disease.

Transplanting A Kidney

Crafting a vein, even in the area of the heart, is a relatively minor procedure. A more complex operation is the transplanting of entire organs. In 1950, five doctors at the Little Company of Mary Hospital in the midwestern city of Chicago operated on a 44-year-old woman whose kidneys were diseased. One kidney was totally diseased, and the other was only 10 per cent normal.

Carefully the doctors cut and removed the malignant organ and substituted a kidney taken from a woman who had died only 10 minutes before. In three weeks the patient sat up and ate heartily. In a month she walked out of the hospital, and two months later she was able to resume normal household duties.

Skin-Grafting

Doctors also have made progress in transplanting skin. Until recently, they could graft an individual's skin from one section of his body to another but were not able to graft skin from one person to another. Except in a few cases involving identical twins, the grafted skin invariably had sloughed off and disintegrated. When the new hormone ACTH, was tried on a youth with severe burns on 71 per cent of his body area, the patient recovered.

Moreover, skin grafts from other persons took root on his leg and grew to cover the exposed muscles. It was discovered that ACTH eliminated the body reaction which had thrown off any skin grafted from one body to another.

On the same principle, patients who have been treated with ACTH now may accept new internal organs which their systems ordinarily would reject.

The use of spare parts in humans is a logical development, but one which had to await the perfection of anesthetics and the improvement of surgical techniques. Quick and safe surgery is imperative when transplanting human organs.

Eyes And Bones

It was not until 1906 that a safe procedure for extracting and transfusing blood was developed. Then there was a wait of almost 40 years before a means for transplanting eyes was perfected. Since 1945, more than 2,000 corneal grafts have restored blind persons' eyesight with corneas kept in a special repository. The transplanting of bones became possible when a method was perfected for storing bone sections at freezing temperatures until they are needed.

In 1950 a repository for blood vessels was established in New York City, making it possible to reconstruct and replace veins in the human blood system.

Donors of "spare parts" such as bones, blood vessels, skin, and corneas, are persons nearing death. The parts are removed following the donor's death.

New Blood Works Wonders

One of the most useful "spare parts" is blood itself. In an operation performed in the United States, a healthy man exchanged blood with a man whose diseased kidney was unable to discharge its poisons. The patient improved when his own blood was drained and replaced with healthy blood.

The donor in this cross-transfusion suffered no ill effect because his kidneys were able to eliminate the poisons that had been in the other man's blood.

New blood fights disease in other ways. Medical men have observed that women suffering from rheumatoid arthritis were relieved of pain during pregnancy. This indicated that increased quantities of hormones, secreted by expectant mothers into their blood stream, effected the relief.

Using the blood of new mothers, Dr. Louis Granirer of New York City has given blood transfusions, with good results, to persons crippled or confined to bed by arthritis.

ACTH and another hormone, cortisone, also are foes of arthritis, but treatments with these two remedies must continue regularly or the patients suffer severe relapses.

By contrast, Dr. Granirer's blood transfusions have given patients relief for as much as three years.

Replacing Ovaries

Experiments with animals precede the transplanting of organs in humans. For example, kidneys were transplanted in many dogs before the same operation was tried with a human. Two years ago, Dr. Leon F. Whitney, an American surgeon, transplanted an ovary from a purebred female dog into a cross-bred animal Bred to a purebred male, the cross-bred bitch produced purebred puppies.

Although a similar operation has not been attempted with humans, Dr. Harry S. N. Gresse of the Yale University School of Medicine at New Haven, in the eastern State of Connecticut, believes that it will be feasible to replace diseased human ovaries with healthy ones.

Experiments with Guinea pigs have shown that spinal nerve roots can be transplanted. This has not been attempted with humans. Scientists at Columbia University in New York City reported in 1951 that they had transferred teeth from one young cat to another and from upper jaws to lower jaws. Additional work is necessary, according to Dr. Harry N. Shupiro, before the operation is tried on humans.

The American Red Cross and numerous hospitals in the United States maintain a repository for blood, so that fresh blood will be available when needed. This blood is given by healthy persons. Doctors are confident that similar repositories can be established for bones, blood vessels, skin, and entire body organs. By bequeathing their usable organs for the benefit of other humans, people will be able, even in death, to give longer life to their fellow men.—'PAGEANT'.

New Use For Rice Bran And Hull

ASIA PRODUCES 95 PER CENT OF GRAIN

RICE is one of the most important foods in the world. It is the basic ration of more than half the world's population. The world's rice production is approximately 7,600,000,000 bushels annually, and 95 percent of it is produced in Asia.

Some Asiatic nations, including China, do not produce enough to feed their people and therefore must get rice from nations which have a surplus. The Republic of Korea had a rice surplus before Communist-inspired aggression overran the land.

Rice has been cultivated for hundreds of years in tropical countries. According to one authority, it was developed from a wild plant which is indigenous to certain areas in India and also is native in Australia. Rice has an important part in the civil, social, and religious ceremonies and observances of many peoples. In parts of the Orient it is the medium of exchange. The Arabs carried rice into Spain under the name of "Aruz." It first was cultivated in Italy, near Pisa, in the year 1468. At what period it was introduced in the United States is not definitely known, but one account declares that it was grown in the southern State of Virginia as early as 1647.

In U.S.

The current annual United States rice crop of 85,000,000 bushels is grown in the States of Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas. United States rice growers own tractors, sometimes plant seeds by airplane, and utilize modern irrigation systems, power-combine harvesting, and mechanized drying and milling methods.

In the Orient, rice is usually sown in carefully prepared beds. When the seedlings are six to eight inches tall, they are transplanted to fields saturated with water. This gains a uniform stand of plants and a large yield of grain. The Oriental planters set the plants six to eight inches apart in each direction. The field is kept flooded until the plants are a foot or more tall, when the water is drained off and the crop is hoed. The land then is flooded again and kept in that condition until 10 days before the seed is ripe, a stage indicated by the bending of the heads. It is reaped by hand, bundled, dried, and the grain removed by pounding the heads across logs, by driving cattle over them, or by drawing through a hatchell. The threshed grain is spread on the floors or mats, sun dried, and stored.

The United States rice farmer prepares his ground in much the same way as for a wheat or barley crop — by plowing, harrowing, and making the proper seed bed. Since fields must be kept evenly flooded, the rice farmer must also level his land and prepare it for flooding. In the United States rice is often sown by broadcasting from airplanes or by using mechanical seeding machines.

Milling

The milling methods incorporated in rice production in the United States have not only increased and hastened the supply of this staple food but also have produced valuable by-products. In the first milling process, which removes the rice hulls, there are by-products for more than 300 industrial uses. Rice hulls are an excellent abrasive, and their high silica content makes them desirable for polishing castings. They are used also in the manufacture of soap, where the finely ground hulls help to remove dirt, grit, and grease without harm to tender skin.

The rice bran, a thin brown coating on the grain next to the hull, contains 125 milligrams of Niacin per pound and is an important ingredient in livestock and poultry feeds. Rice oil, now being extracted from rice bran, is used in the treatment of leathers.

It is the only oil, except olive oil, which mixes with alcohol. This makes it possible for rice oil to be used in hair tonics and other cosmetics. A high quality soap can be made with rice oil. In the final milling process a thin coating known as rice polish is removed. This is composed of 94 percent digestible nutrients with an extremely high vitamin content. While it is in great demand as an ingredient of livestock feeds, the polish soon will be used extensively for human consumption because it is a rich source of vitamins.

Helpful Food

Rice contains more nutritive matter per unit than most foods. It usually is assimilated by the digestive organs in one hour, rather than two or more hours as it is the case generally with other foods. In addition, rice has important healing properties. It is a nerve building food, the most antitoxic of all cereals, and the most easily utilized of all foods. It is recommended for persons invalided from almost any cause and has recently been found helpful, when used in special diets, in reducing high blood pressure.

Approximately 45 percent of the United States crop is exported, principally to Cuba and Europe, and to the United States possessions, Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands. Rice from the United States also has been exported to the Philippine Islands, Indonesia, and Japan. American scientists are working to raise more rice for export and to develop more efficient methods of mass producing rice, so that more and more of the world's people can be assured their necessary share of this most nutritive of all grains.

'NO PEACE TALK HERE'

Costello in 'The Albany Knicker News'

A widow recently married to a widower was accosted by a friend who laugningly remarked, "I suppose, like all men who have been married before, your husband sometimes talks about his first wife?'

"Oh, not any more, he doesn't' the other replied

"What stopped him?"

"I started talking about my next husband."

Effective Force For Peace

THEY ALL FIGHT FOR UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of land, sea and air forces from the United States and 15 other member states of the United Nations fighting aggression against the Republic of South Korea are shown in this composite picture.

TREND TOWARDS ONE WORLD

BY TRYGVE LIE

THE threat of a third world war continues to lie heavy upon the hearts of people everywhere and to burden their lives. The governments are preoccupied with emergency measures caused by the dangers and fears of the present time. The goal of a peaceful and better world proclaimed in the United Nations Charter has seemed more distant than ever during the past year.

The Charter came into force on October 24, 1945, in a political atmosphere very different from that which exists today. Is the fundamental concept of the United Nations Charter regarding the problem of world peace still valid or has been disproved by subsequent events?

The United Nations, it is frequently said, was founded on the assumption that the five allies which led the struggle against Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Imperialist Japan would continue to co-operate in the peace that followed victory. This has not followed, and some have come to the conclusion that the United Nations in its present form is not a workable instrument for peace and security, at least in the foreseeable future.

The founding of the United Nations was motivated by a far more fundamental and lasting concept concerning the world than a passing wartime alliance of great powers.

Sound Judgment

This is that the peace and well-being of all nations and peoples have become in the present age so intimately interrelated that it is necessary for them, despite all their differences, to join in a world-wide organization looking towards security from war, freedom and independence for all peoples, and mutual economic and social progress.

This judgment long antedates the United Nations. Its steadily increasing acceptance over the past 50 years is based upon one of the most revolutionary and far-reaching developments in the life of mankind since the beginning of civilization—the scientific and technological revolution of our time.

When we consider the role of the United Nations in relation to attempts to settle peacefully disputes between nations and to prevent or put an end to armed conflict, we find that virtually all the most serious questions since the autumn of 1945, with the exception of the conclusion of the actual peace treaties, have been brought in one form or another to the United Nations.

Good Record

What is the true record of the organization in these matters? The first three cases to come before the Security Council concerned the presence of British and French troops in Lebanon and Syria, of troops of Soviet Russia in Iran, and the struggle of Indonesia for independence.

Following upon the Security Council's consideration of the first two cases, the British and French troops were withdrawn from Lebanon and Syria, and the troops of Soviet Russia from Iran.

Persistent efforts by the United Nations at conciliation in Indonesia were a major factor in the achievement of independence by the Republic of Indonesia through peaceful agreement with The Netherlands.

The United Nations has been concerned over more than a five-year period with threats to the independence of Greece. It is generally recognized that the unceasing watch by the United Nations over the northern borders of Greece has contributed largely to the amelioration of a dangerous situation between that country and its neighbours.

The problem of Palestine has been in the hands of the United Nations since 1947. Following decisions of the General Assembly, the State of Israel was established, and mediation by the United Nations succeeded in ending armed conflict between Israel and the Arab States. Real peace in the Middle East has yet to be achieved, but the armistices arranged through United Nations intervention continue in effect.

Korea

Another problem dealt with by the United Nations since 1947 is that of the unification and independence of Korea. The future of Korea was involved in the wider world conflict and the organization was unable to bring about an agreed peaceful solution of the problem in the succeeding two and one-half years.

Then, in June, 1950, the armed attack was launched from North Korea against the Republic of Korea. When that attack occurred, collective United Nations action to resist the aggression was improvised and succeeded, after hard and destructive fighting, in repelling the aggressor.

The dispute between India and Pakistan over the future of Kashmir has also been before the United Nations since the beginning of 1948. Here fighting ceased after mediation by the organization, although this dispute is still unsettled. This question remains a matter of grave concern to the United Nations.

The Berlin blockade problem was brought to the United Nations in 1948. This was the most dangerous conflict directly involving the World War II allies prior to the aggression in Korea, and was settled by peaceful negotiation in which United Nations channels were used.

Deal To Italy

When no agreement was reached on the Italian Peace Treaty, on the future of the former Italian colonies, this question was brought to the United Nations for settlement. The General Assembly decided that Libya should be independent after January 1, 1952; that Somaliland should be independent after 10 years of trusteeship; and that Eritrea should constitute an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian crown. These decisions are being carried out.

It will be noted that, in all the above matters, which serve to illustrate the activities of the United Nations in the political sphere, definite decisions have been taken or recommendations made. These exist, however, a number of problems which still remain for further consideration and possible recommendations.

The first conclusion that emerges from the above enumeration is, surely, that the governments of members have found it both wise and necessary to resort to the United Nations in their effort to settle, ameliorate, or at least contain, most of the dangerous differences and disputes that have arisen among them since the end of World War II, including those directly involving the interests of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

A second conclusion to be drawn from the United Nations record on political activity is this:

In spite of the lack of unanimity of the permanent members of the Security Council, United Nations action brought about the peaceful settlement of a substantial number of serious international issues in the first six years of its existence.

In other cases not yet settled, United Nations actions has prevented or halted armed conflict. In still others, where little or no success has yet been achieved, governments have nevertheless found no feasible alternative, no way offering a better prospect of ultimate success, than that of continuing their efforts in and through the United Nations organization.

A third conclusion is that armed aggression anywhere, or the threat of armed conflict anywhere is, in fact as well as in theory, becoming more and more the concern of nations everywhere.

Non-Political Work

What has been the experience of United Nations members in pursuit of other purposes set forth in the Charter —such purposes as economic and social advancement, equal rights and self-determination of peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the advancement of dependent peoples toward self-government or independence, and the further development and application of international law? To demonstrate the scope of the organization's activity it is only necessary to recall the work carried on under the Economic and Social Council, with its three regional economic commissions and its nine "functional" commissions dealing with world-wide economic and social problems, as well as the work of the 11 specialized agencies.

A nonpolitical United Nations activity that is of primary importance to the achievement of long-term stability in many parts of the world is the technical assistance programme for economic development, social welfare, and public administration. The main fields of technical assistance activity of the United Nations and the specialized agencies are economic development, agriculture, and health programmes, wide educational and vocational training schemes, social welfare in its limitless variety and, finally, the improvement of public administration, without which effective social organisation and action are not possible in the modern state.

Expert Aid

Reviewing the work of the United Nations and the agencies together since the autumn of 1945, over 500 requests were received from 64 countries, and agreements were signed with 45 governments to provide experts and other assistance. These were in addition to the regular work of technical assistance carried on by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in their respective fields of action. These programmes are being developed side by side with bilateral and regional programme of technical assistance outside the United Nations system.

In the field of social welfare and human rights, there has been an increasing recognition of the solemn obligations imposed by the United Nations Charter. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights stands as a beacon of hope and progress for peoples everywhere. Its potentially vast effect upon the future of mankind has as yet only begun to make itself manifest, but the trend is already apparent.

Much other action toward promoting social welfare and wider observance of human rights is also under way in the United Nations, including the drafting of a Covenant on Human Rights and measures for its implementation: the world-wide battle against the abuse of narcotic drugs; and work on such problems as rights of minorities, status of women, freedom of information, trade union rights, abolition of slavery and forced labour. — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF UNITED NATIONS

Lesson From The Amazon

A party of American explorers push their way through the tangled jungle toward the headwaters of the Amazon. Being typical 20th Century scientists, they are anxious to make as rapid progress as possible, and are constantly driving their native carriers to step up the pace.

It is the morning of the ninth day and the head man of the expedition orders camp broken before sunup. But when he and the other scientists of the party are ready to move on, they run into an unexpected hindrance. None of the active carriers has made any effort to break camp or assemble his pack of supplies.

In desperation the chief scientist rushes to the head porter and asks the meaning of this sit-down strike.

The native shrugs. "Men will not move," he says solemnly, until souls catch up to bodies." The party had been travelling so fast physically, he tries to point out, that their spiritual selves have not kept pace.

Foolishness? Perhaps. Or is it, rather, a devastatingly accurate commentary on modern life? Atoms, hydrogen bombs, faster-than-sound jet planes, push-button household appliances, automatic-shift automobiles — all of it wonderful, material progress.

But what about our souls? Have we advanced so fast materially that we have let our scientific wonders outdistance our spiritual concepts? Do we have the moral stability to keep the destructive potentials of these material advances under control?

It's just a thought, but perhaps the Amazonian natives had something. Let's pause a spell, reflect and give our souls a chance to catch up!

By LEROY B. CAMPBELL.

...ETRY

...ntinued from page 19 col. 5)

...o Eliot's myth in the *Waste Land*. And within this myth we, the reader, are allowed to move backward and forward in time. Madame Sosostris in the poem, for instance, is depicted as a modern "clairvoyante", and yet it is she who tells us for the first time of the symbolic figures taken from the Grail legends and thereby considerably facilitates the reading of the poem; there is the drowned Phoenician soldier, obviously related to the drowned gods of early fertility rites; there is the "man with three staves", the Fisher-King himself, a symbol of impotence; there is Belladonna, the Lady of the Rocks, symbolizing woman in the waste land.

Where does the symbol end and reality begin? asks the bewildered reader. Who is Stetson whom the poet meets on a crowded street and whom he reminds of the battle of Mylae, a battle faught between the Romans and Carthagians in the Punic War?

And why does Eliot quote the Old and New Testament, Wagner, Baudelaire, Dante's *Inferno*, Webster, Middleton, Shakespeare's *Tempest*, *Hamlet*, Spenser, Marvell, St. Augustine's *Confessions*, Buddha's Fire Sermon and the Vedas?

A poet, of course, is free to quote whenever he likes, provided the quotations fit into a relevant context, are part of the background or myth, and are modified by the poet in such a way as to become almost unrecognizable. Eliot's method corresponds exactly to these demands: nobody expressed better the mixture of reality and dream than Baudelaire; no one spoke more eloquently of those that "have no hope of death -- these wretches who never were alive" than Dante in his *Inferno*; no one sang more movin; songs about death by drowning than Ariel in *The Tempest*; and why should Tiresias in Sophocles' *King Oedipus*, Tiresias who knew all that is to be known about love and who recognized that the curse which came upon the Theban land had been caused by the sinful sexual relationship of Oedipus and Jocasta, be given a different name in Eliot's poem. And Tiresias becomes, quite naturally, part of the love-episodes in the *Waste Land*.

Link With Past And Future

Thus the reader moves among drowned gods, Parsivals, Ariels, Stetsons, Tiresias', the daughters of the Thames, Queen Cleopatra, a girl-typist, Christ and Buddha, until indeed the ordinary divisions of time are abolished and the past, the present and the future are as one. And when the reader has passed this cycle of timelessness, he will return to his first question: did Eliot's symbols convey a meaning? In other words, did the poem convey a message implied in the poet's experience of the waste land?

We can distinguish two recurrent symbols in the *Waste Land:* water as symbolizing fertility and fire as symbolizing the sterile burning of lust. The "land" is in itself a symbol, standing as it does for any modern country where past beliefs and values have been replaced by spiritual sterility and where life is devoid of all meanings. It is this land that waits for the fertilizing water from heaven and it is in this desert of cities that love is transformed into the burning fire of lust. This context has to be grasped first in order to understand the symbols of thunder and the drowned Phoenician sailor, the river-nymphs and their primitive love-affairs in the *Waste Land*. It is the image of a civilization breaking up, a new poetic myth of the decline of the West.

Introducing Upanishad

If there is any hope at all left, it lies somewhere deep down among the roots or at the bottom of oceans where time stands still, and what was past *is* the future. And when Eliot introduces the *Brihadaranyaka Upanishad* with the three commandments of the thunder to "subdue oneself", to "give", and to "be compassionate" he seems to have reached that still point around which time is for ever circling, the one fixed thing in a world of restless and anguish.

Thus, through movement, Eliot has reached stillness. And what we, the readers, experience is the sense of some final balance achieved between contrary states of being: it is as though Eliot—even more so in the *Four Quartets*—were writing in a dual direction, exploring past and future at a time, dream and reality, freedom and servitude, the self-surrender of the saint and the selfishness of suburban smugness And out of the sterility of the Waste Land, out of the curse and the rape and the senseless devastation, there comes a wisdom,

The only wisdom we can hope
to acquire

Is the wisdom of humility:
humility is endless.

He might have added that humility is also timeless—insofar as it transcends the individual and the present moment in time. For what is this humility if not the self-surrender of which Eliot spoke at the end of his *Waste Land*?

A people without history
Is not redeemed from time,

for history is a pattern
Of timeless moments.
(Little Gidding.)

...V. Giri

(Continued from page 2, col. 1)

ing himself in office creditably and coveting ever increasing popularity as day succeeded day.

●

In the 1946 General Election, Giri had an easy walk-over with an unopposed victory. He got back to his seat in Fort St. George in Madras as Labour Minister once again in the Ministry formed by Prakasam, a college-mate of Mr. Giri's father. Industrial disputes were many in Madras during the past one year, but Mr. Giri was not responsible if they were not squarely solved. There were several other factors to clog his path in the Prakasam Ministry to tackle these disputes as efficiently as he would have done, given a free hand. He went out of the Ministry when Prakasam resigned with his team in 1948.

Mr. Giri's appointment to Ceylon had a special significance. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a close friend of his could not afford to neglect Mr. Giri's talents from being used for the welfare of our people, in some form or other, and on the completion of the term of office of Mr. Aney, Panditji could not find a better successor for the office than this Titan who has the gifts for conciliation between parties. The Indian problem in Ceylon is essentially a labour problem and to tackle it, who would have been better equipped than Giri? Well, he had a tour of the Island even a few months before his appointment was actually announced, and during the tour, he was widely welcomed in the various parts of Lanka. His popularity had been well established in the Island even before he went as our Agent-General and when he returned, he had won laurels for his fine work.

●

Since returning from Ceylon last year, he preferred to have rest. He was thought of for many other diplomatic jobs, but he was not wanting to go. Finally, when his name was suggested for a Parliamentary seat, he accepted it half-heartedly. Now, when the invitation came to join the Cabinet, even this he had to accept, because public offices to Mr. Giri meant spheres of service to the people, not an opening to parade power or amass fortunes.

law gasped. "No! you can't mean that! Why Mussolini?" "It is very simple," said Mr. Churchill, puffing placidly at his cigar. "He is the only one of us who had sense enough to shoot his son-in-law."

* * *

Winston Churchill and Ernest Bevin were at a party in London. Bevin, affected by the dance band's music, invited a lady to dance, and they glided away ... One of the guests approached Churchill and asked "Can you tell me what dance Mr. Bevin is dancing? ... "That's no dance," said Churchill. "That's the Labour Movement."

* * *

DARWIN

Some mischievous boys once tried to fool the great naturalist Darwin. They stuck the wings of a blue-bottle to the body of a butter-fly and added some pieces of the anatomy of a grasshopper and a black beetle to it.

Darwin examined the creature carefully and then asked the boys: "Did it hum before you killed it?" The boys answered with "Yes."

"Right," said the great man. "Then it's a humbug!"

* * *

GEORGE MOORE

George Moore, while breathing the rarefied air on the upper slopes—if not the summit— of Parnassus, was like many ordinary mortals in that he had a rather large streak of vanity. This vanity led him on one occasion, during his enfant terrible days here in Dublin, to send the following letter to the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh:

"My Dear Archbishop: Have you heard the news? I have left the Church.—George Moore."

Pat came the reply which set all Dublin tittering, and which members of all the sects regarded as a sort of minor triumph for Christianity. It read:

'My Dear George Moore: Have you heard the story of the fly on the end of the cow's tail? The fly said, "Cow, I am about to leave you." The cow looked over her shoulder at the tip of her tail and said, 'Oh, really? Why, I didn't know you were there' "—William, Archbishop of Dublin."

* * *

MARK TWAIN

Mark Twain met a friend at the ... to h... you would buy me ... the city."

"Well," Mark said, "I'm near broke myself, but I will tell y what I'll do. You can hide unc my seat and I'll hide you with r legs."

The friend agreed to this.

When Mark Twain went dor to the ticket office he bought t tickets. When the train pulled o his friend was safely under t seat. The inspector came arou for the tickets and Mark gave h two. The inspector said, "Where the other one?" Tapping his he the humorist said in a loud voi "That is my friend's ticket! He a little eccentric and likes to ri under the seat."

* * *

DWIGHT MORROW

The late Dwight Morrow, wh was very absent-minded, was onc reading earnestly on a train whe the conductor asked for his ticke Frantically Mr. Morrow search for it. "Never mind, Mr. Morrow the conductor said "When y find it, mail it to the company. I certain you have it."

"I know I have it," exploded M Morrow. "But what I want to kno is, where in the world am I going"

* * *

EDISON

Introducing Thomas Alva Edis at a dinner, the toastmaster me tioned his many inventions, dwe ing at length on the talking m chine. The aged inventor then ro to his feet, smiled and said gentl "I thank the gentleman for h kind remarks but I must insi upon a correction. God invente the talking machine. I only inven ed the first one that can be shu off."

* * *

CHARLES EDISON (Son)

During his campaign for gove nor of New Jersey, Charles Edis son of the inventor, introduc himself by explaining: "People w inevitably associate me with my fa ther, but I would not have anyor believe that I am trading on th name Edison. I would rather hav you know me merely as the resul of one of my father's earlier expe riments."

* * *

BENJAMIN DISRAELI

A fervent admirer of Benjami Disraeli was speaking of him t the English statesman, Joh Bright, who did not share the ad miration.

"Well, there is one thing yo must admit," said the admire "Disraeli is a self-made man!"

"Yes," replied Bright, "and h adores his maker."

* * *

DOCTOR ABERNETHY

A patient went to the famou English physician, Doctor Aberne thy. The man complained of suc profound melancholy that he wa unable to sleep and was prey t ideas of suicide. After a thorough examination, the doctor said:

"Well, the only thing that I ca prescribe for you is amusement For example, go and see the come dian Grimaldi; he will do you mor good than any medicine that could suggest."

"Alas," wailed the invalid. "I am Grimaldi!"

* * *

WILLIAM GILLETE

The story is told that when Wil liam Gillete was a young actor he appeared in a play which had a pathetic deathbed scene. Gillete apparently did not play it to the manager's satisfaction.

"You are ridiculous," exclaimed the indignant producer. "Why, you actually laughed when you are supposed to be dying!"

"At the salary you pay," retorted the actor, "death is something to be greeted cheerfully."

* * *

ALBERT EINSTEEN

Professor Albert Einsteen was travelling by train to Princeton. In the dining-car, he discovered that he had forgotten his glasses and could not read the menu without them. So he asked the waiter to read the menu for him.

The waiter took the card, turning it this way and that. Finally, he turned to the Professor and said: "Ah can't make it out, boss. Ah'm afraid Ahm just as ignorant as you am."

STAR WITH BIGGEST FAN-MAIL

(Continued from page 5, col. 3)

London," with Power winning out.

It was earlier in 1936 that Power had been engaged by Katharine Cornell to play the part of De Ponlengey in her production of "St. Joan," in New York. Movie scouts, seeing the actor's potentialities, arranged for tests. In a matter of a few days, Tyrone Power was signed to a 20th Century Fox contract and awarded the roles in "Girl's Dormitory" and "Ladies in Love."

Wanderlust

The wanderlust in Power is as much a heritage as his acting talents. His childhood roamings with his parents only served as fuel to provide further incentive for travelling in his mature years. Whether it be a flying trip to Hong Kong or a luxury liner cruise to Australia, Tyrone Power is just as enthused. It's not that he dislikes Hollywood. "I like Hollywood," he says. "It's just that I like to have a change of scenery every so often."

What of his wife? Linda Christian's travelling appetite has long since been whetted. Now, she doesn't mind admitting that she feels it's about time she stayed home and attended to her daughter.

The lovely Linda has been almost as much of a globe-trotter in her time as her husband, but she does not share nowadays his constant desire for the sight of new place.

From infancy, Linda, who was christened Blanca Rosa Welter, was taken by her parents on world trips. From her birthplace of Tampico, Mexico, where she was born November 13, 1923, her Dutch father took her to Venezuela. She was 18 months then. Then her father, who had oil interests in various parts of the globe, took her to South Africa, Holland, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and Palestine — in that order. Later, when her parents divorced, she went with her mother back to Mexico. From there to Hollywood and later to Italy, where she met and later married Power.

Movie In India

"As of now," says Mrs. Power, "I'm quite content to look after my child and accompany my husband on occasional trips in America." She admits, too, that she wants to make more pictures, with the reservation that they be made in Hollywood or with her husband.

As for future globe-girdling, however, she makes no secret that she is urging her wandering husband to tackle a few more movies in Hollywood, too, rather than in Malaya, Timbuktu, or Alaska.

Come what may, however, she would gladly sacrifice her own feelings as long as she can keep her husband happy. After all, Linda Christian is first and foremost a good wife, and she is still very much in love with him.

Nature's gradual processes may help Linda Christian to settle down her Tyrone sooner or later. In the meantime, however, Power still intends to maintain "travel as usual" in his career. His next movie, for instance, may be "The Khyber Rifle." Where will it be filmed? In India.

Yes, Tyrone Power may settle down, but it's going to take a long time.

Einstein was on his way to a scientific congress in Chicago and went into the dining-car. The waiter showed him the menu, but, unfortunately, the celebrated professor found he had left his glasses in the compartment. Next to him was a Negro and he asked if he would kindly read to him what was on the menu. With a smile, the latter replied: "I am sorry, sir, but I've not learned how to read either."

LAVENDER KEEPS HEADACHES AWAY

One girl was in the lavender fields, gathering in her arms the sheaf of lavender she had cut. She was asked if she and her friends did not suffer from headaches after a long day in the fields.

"We don't get headaches," she said. "The lavender keeps them away. See that girl over by the poplar? She used to have headache something cruel and has them now, come to that, but never when she's working here with us. It's the smell of lavender that keeps them away."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

By Ritchie

...NY, THE LIVING BULLDOZER

'Shifting Cultivation' In Teak Forests Of Thailand

DIGNITY made way for Impudence. Boon Tam, the giant tusker, stood aside and let TooToo, the tawny terrier take the lead.

And for the very good reason that the elephant feared the King Cobra and TooToo, our snake-dog did not. He went jauntily into the bamboo undergrowth. Chan, the forester, released the safety-catch of his Colt revolver. Boon Tam, forced by the goad of his mahout, warily pushed his, and our way through the jungle.

One would have thought that TooToo took a delight in teasing his mountainous friend. He would scurry on ahead and stop ahead. So would Boon Tam. He would sniff at a dangling vine. The elephant would give it a wide berth. The terrier would get excited over the spoor of a wild pig and go baring off leaving the elephant "unprotected."

Once he himself was taken aback. Across our path wriggled something black and apparenly furry. TooToo sniffed and sprang back dismayed. The reptile was a giant earthworm about ten inches long, very much alive but being carried shoulder high by a swarm of ants, like the Lilliputians manhandling Gulliver. The captive would wriggle desperately and the swarm of ants would sway but hang on.

INTO TEAK JUNGLE

Meanwhile, I had troubles of my own. I don't ask anyone to believe it — but I had absent-mindedly trekked into the jungle in my houseslippers and in the squelch, I could feel things real and imaginary slithoring in and out. I was more worried about hookworm and leeches than about King Cobras.

So we went deeper and deeper into the jungle of the teak forest — TooToo, Boon Tam, Chan, the officer of the Royal Thai Forests, the teak-fellers with their saws and axes, and the jungle farmers and their women folk with their curved, razor-edged kris. And Nai Khan Chaiyen ..... "Little Mister Pitcher — Who-Never-Gets-Excited" an appropriate name for a jungle twelve-year-old, who fetches and carries water. Jungle clearing is thirsty work, and running errands to a jungle waterhole needs a bit of nerve.

FOOD AND FORESTS

The jungle excursion may seem remote from our mission, but believe me, Chan Watanasuvakul, Bachelor of Science (Forestry) and his fellow-conservators are as much "Men Against Diseases" as Dr. X and Professor Y.

The reason why the UN Food and Agricultural Organization ranks forestry and forest management high in its technical aid programme in South East Asia, is not just the commercial value of timber or indeed, helping to house the world's people, but because the food of Thailand may depend on what happens to the Forests.

"Some undeveloped countries are actually poor but potentially poor", said an FAO nutrition expert. "It has a rich and fertile soil. It has second only to rice, the wealthy export of teak. But its population is beginning to rise steeply. In another generation it may be short of food, instead of exporting it."

SLASHING AXE

Deep in the forest where the sunshine filtered green through a screen of foliage, Chan chose his trees.

The lumbermen with slashing axes, cut a "girdle" — a deep gash round the trunk about 2 feet from the ground. Cutting through the cambium through which pass the food vessels from the roots and the leaves. In fact, it was a case of cutting the teak-tree's "Throat".

But it will take two years to die-off and dry-off so that when it is felled the log will be light enough to float for anything from two to six years down-river to Bangkok.

Beyond this he sanctioned a clearing with no teak or other valuable wood but other timber for the peasants to fell and the Government to sell, and with a bamboo undergrowth to fire to provide the ash.

The men got to work with their axes and in a matter of minutes trees were crashing. The women with their knives cleared the undergrowth and lopped branches. With all their energy and speed it would take them weeks to clear the two acres.

Then with long spiked sticks they would make holes for the rice-seed and would plant their cotton, their watermelons, their peppers and their vegetables. And on the same ground they would plant teak trees under the supervision of the foresters.

This is the hard way to win rice, because the ground they clear is theirs only for a year. By then the teak would have asserted itself and become a plantation and they would have to repeat the process.

But "shifting cultivation" of this kind has been their traditional way. The difference now is that it is a healthy instead of a destructive process, supplying with their vital rice, cotton which they make into their clothes and with a varied vegetable diet. But instead of the scorched Earth policy of abandoning the land when its rice-fertility is exhausted and leaving it to the off-scourings of the rains, they leave a plantation of 800 teak saplings an acre, which will be thinned to 80.

In ten years time, these trees will be unseable as timber and in "a hundred and seventy nine" years it will be as valuable as the one we saw felled in a nearby logging operation.

The lumberman with slashing axe, cuts a 'girdle' — a deep gash round the trunk about two feet from the ground. It is a case of cutting the teak-tree's 'throat'.

TEAK-ROBBERS

This veteran had been girdled and forest-seasoned for two years when Chan ordered it to come down. With axes and saws, (with "Little Mister Pitcher Who-Never-Gets-Excited" pulling like a grown-up) they brought down the giant in half an hour. They then sawed off the upper reaches leaving a log three cubic metres in size.

Its value on the jungle site is about 2400 ticals or 120 dollars or £45. When it floats into Bangkok, in three years time, it will be worth twice as much and when it reaches the cabinet makers in Europe or America it will be worth at least four times as much.

That is why it pays teak-robbers to steal the logs out of the river on their long journey, take it to saw-pits in the jungle and slice it, by hand into planks for smuggling to markets.

With a deft axe, the huge log was shaped, given a sharp nose like the bow of a ship and notched for the fixing of chains. Boon Tam then rolled it into position with his tusks and prepared for the long haul.

When he strained on the chain it would not budge. He bellowed with fury as TooToo barked and the lumberman shouted and the mahout goaded him. Then with his hind foot, he pushed it clear of the root obstruction and went crashing through the jungle — a living bulldozer.

At one point he struck a rock. He cried with exasperation and tears ran down his cheeks. Then, his brain — which is an intelligent one — came to the rescue of his muscles. He turned and tusked it past the obstacle. Then, he had to drag it through a mat-hut jungle village. It looked as though at any moment he would sweep away the frail huus but always he edged and twisted it past, like a boatman steering between rocks.

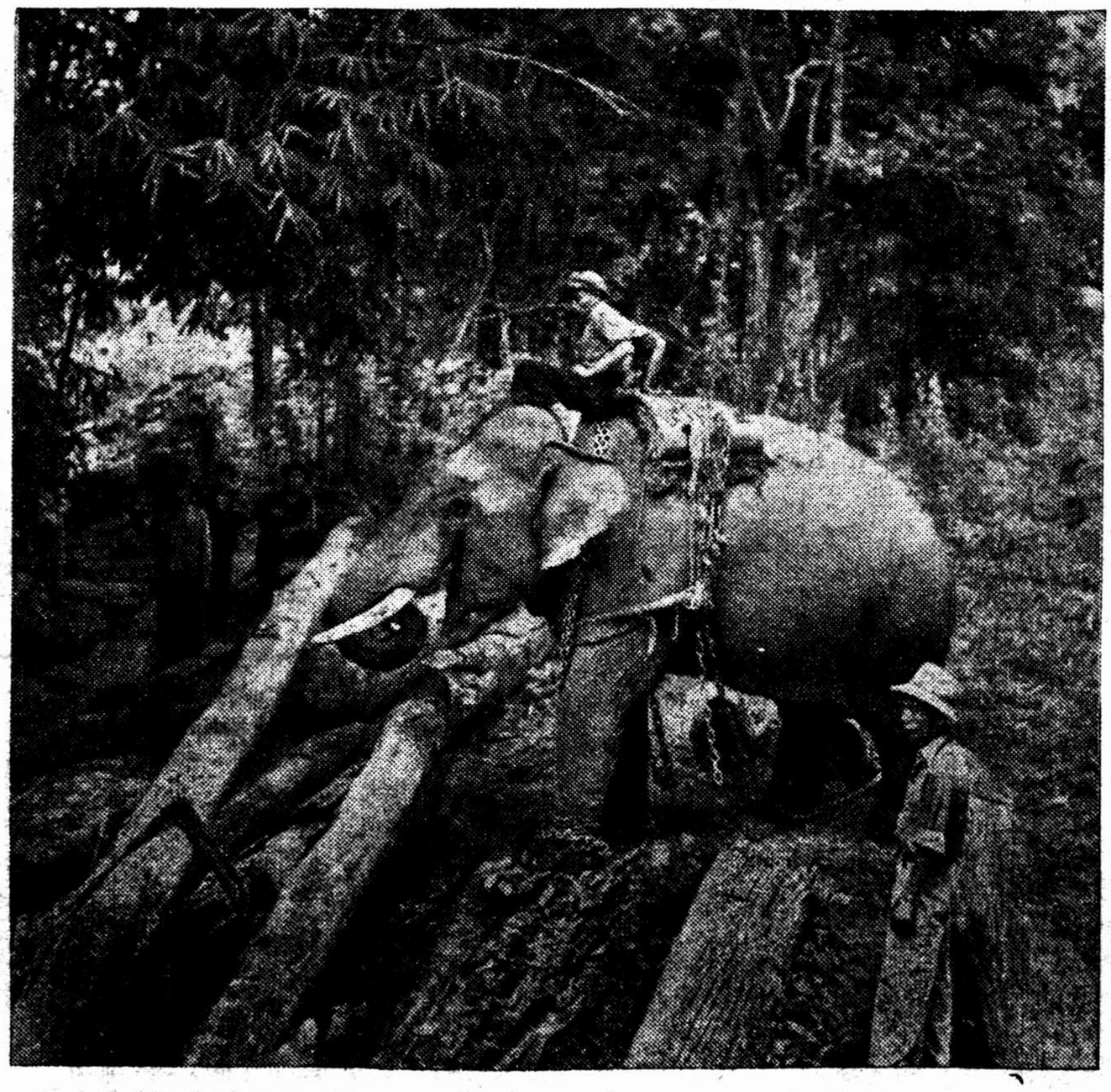
LIVING BULLDOZER

As Chan said you can mechanise the sawmills, install stacking machines and road-haulage trucks, but in the jungle itself, the elephant is the only practical machine.

With foresight and fair-warning, with their own able foresters and the added experience which FAO can bring from other parts of the world, the Thais can repair past havoc and avoid the disasters which ruthless forest destruction has caused to agriculture elsewhere in the world.

And so, strange as it may seem, the teak forests of Thailand can help to feed the future millions and preserve the health of the people.

'ONLY PRACTICAL MACHINE'



You can mechanise the sawmills, install stacking machines and road-haulage trucks, but in the jungle itself the elephant is the only practical machine!

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Edited by S. NATARAJAN.